

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol 1 No 10

16 January 1978

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

USSR, U.S. Biggest Arms Merchants	A 1	1/A5
NCNA Notes End of Japan-U.S. Trade Negotiations	A 3	1/A7

UNITED STATES

President Carter Quoted on Soviet Involvement in Africa	A 3	1/A7
U.S. Aerospace Workers Begin Strike 14 Jan	A 4	1/A8

NORTH ASIA

Chen Yung-kuei Meets Japanese Dietmen's Delegation	A 4	1/A8
Comments on Peace Treaty [KYODO]	A 5	1/A9
New PRC Constitution To Be Adopted at Fifth NPC [KYODO]	A 5	1/A9

SOUTH ASIA

Bangladesh President Receives Canton Dance Ensemble	A 5	1/A9
Writers' Delegation Departs for Pakistan	A 6	1/A10
Pakistani Leader Stresses State Sovereignty	A 6	1/A10

EUROPE

PRC, Bulgaria Sign Trade Agreement 14 Jan	A 6	1/A10
French Premier Barre To Visit PRC 19-24 Jan	A 7	1/A11
NCNA Reports British Prime Minister's Visit to South Asia	A 7	1/A11
British Parliamentarians Feted by Foreign Affairs Institute	A 8	1/A12
West Germany's CDU Discusses Soviet Threat	A 8	1/A12

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Hua Kuo-feng Greets New Emir of Kuwait	A 9	1/A13
Briefs: Study Group in Turkey	A 9	1/A13

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Hua's Remarks During New Year's Day Visit to Tangshan Reported	E 1	1/A1 4
AFP: PEOPLE'S DAILY Highlights Teng Remarks at 1976 Chou Funeral	E 2	1/B1
Tsinghua University Raps Gang's 'Great Debate' Article	E 3	1/B2
[PEOPLE'S DAILY 14 Jan]		
PEOPLE'S DAILY Editor's Note	E 3	1/B 2
Tsinghua University Article	E 4	1/B3
Gang's Literary Group Abuse of Chou Criticized	E 11	1/B10
[KWANGMING DAILY 6 Jan]		

PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator on Further Screening Gang Followers [13 Jan]	E 14	1/B13
PEOPLE'S DAILY Denounces Gang's 'Pragmatic History' [9 Jan]	E 17	1/C2
Foreign Trade Hits Record High in 1977; Favorable Balance Noted	E 19	1/C4
Industry Off to 'Flying Start' in New Year	E 19	1/C4
AFP: China Building New Fighter Aircraft	E 21	1/C6
19 New Deep-Water Berths Added to Major Seaports in 1977	E 22	1/C7
Briefs: Machine Production; Hybrid Rice Cultivation	E 22	1/C7

EAST REGION

Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee Holds Meeting	G 1	1/C8
Anhui Conference Discusses Acceptance of New College Students	G 2	1/C9
Variations-Corrections to Fukien Revolutionary Committee Namelist	G 3	1/C10
Kiangsi Youth Rally Criticizes Gang of Four Followers	G 3	1/C10
Kiangsu Revolutionary Committee Comfort Letter to PLA	G 4	1/C11
Public Security Work Advances Successfully in Shanghai	G 5	1/C12
Tsiren PLA Unit Restudies 1975 Military Commission Decisions	G 7	1/C14
Briefs: Chekiang Health Meeting; Kiangsu Industrial Production	G 8	1/D1

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Hupei Leader Delivers Work Report at Congress	H 1	1/D2
Wuhan Party Meeting Discusses Economic Questions	H 13	1/D14
Anniversary of Mao Letter to KWANGSI DAILY Commemorated	H 13	1/D14
Text of Mao Letter	H 13	1/D14
KWANGSI DAILY Article	H 14	1/E1
Nanning Rally Held 12 Jan	H 16	1/E3
Kwangtung Publishing Circles Hold Criticism Rally	H 17	1/E4
County in Kwangtung Implements Preferential Treatment Policy	H 18	1/E5

NORTH REGION

Inner Mongolia PLA Condemns Gang's Follower	K 1	1/E6
Shansi Provincial Library Repairs Gang Damage	K 2	1/E7
Briefs: Hopei Propaganda Meeting; Hopei's Kailuan Coal Mine	K 2	1/E7

NORTHEAST REGION

Tasks of Impending Harbin Education Congress Noted	L 1	1/E8
Kirin Congress Elects Revolutionary Committee, Closes	L 1	1/E8
Shenyang Artillery Division Improves Training	L 3	1/E10

NORTHWEST REGION

Kansu Rally Criticizes Local Follower of Gang of Four	M 1	1/E11
Improvement of Distribution Work Reported in Kansu	M 4	1/E14
Kansu Commune	M 4	1/E14
Kansu Production Team	M 5	1/F1
Liu Jui-shan Attends Shensi Coal Industry Conference	M 6	1/F2
Briefs: Sinkiang Finance-Trade Meeting	M 6	1/F2

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CONTIN

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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I. 16 Jan 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

GENERAL

USSR, U.S. BIGGEST ARMS MERCHANTS

OW141444Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Jan 78 OW

[International current events talk: "Ugly Features of the Arms Merchants"]

[Summary] The two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States--played another trick recently. They held a week-long meeting on their so-called "mutual limitation of arms exports" to Third World countries. But, as expected, no agreement was reached between the two biggest arms merchants in the world. They have always been profiteers; blood covers every dollar and ruble. They will never stop this practice and become Buddhas.

"As a result of its most serious economic crisis since World War II, the United States in the last few years has experienced production stagnancy in civilian industries. However, its munitions industry has been thriving in both production and marketing. The Soviet munitions industry, which is given priority in drawing upon the country's manpower and financial and material resources, has developed at an even faster pace. The Soviet Union has developed a prosperous, worldwide business by peddling large quantities of munitions in countries of the Third World and other regions."

From 1966 through 1976 the United States sold \$34.9 billion worth of arms to the world. The Soviet Union's arms deals in this period reached the huge sum of \$20.2 billion. "In recent years the Soviet Union and United States have increased their arms sales annually. In fiscal year 1974 the United States exported \$8.3 billion worth of fighters, tanks, guided missiles and other military equipment to foreign countries--more than double the sum for fiscal year 1973. This amount grew by another \$800 million in fiscal year 1974, bringing the total to \$9.1 billion. One order placed by four NATO member countries for new U.S. aircraft alone was worth \$2.2 billion."

The Soviet Union's arms exports have grown even more rapidly. Before 1955 the Soviet Union exported very small amounts of arms. Since then exports have steadily increased. According to the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, in 1966 the Soviets sold more than \$1.3 billion worth of arms; that total increased to as much as \$5.5 billion in 1974 and the trade has grown even further since that time. "It is estimated that, from July 1975 through June 1976 munitions sold by the Soviet Union to East European countries were worth \$8.5 billion. The Soviet Union has even surpassed the United States in weapons sales to Third World countries."

"As a latecomer and upstart, but a big arms merchant nonetheless, the Soviet Union has resorted to all means and commercial machinations to increase its arms sales in various countries of the world. Finding itself with outmoded weapons in its huge stockpile of arms it accumulated in recent years, the Soviet Union has done its best to sell these weapons to other countries at high prices. By this fleecing of other countries for big profits, the Soviet Union is trying to make up for its shortage of funds resulting from its own frantic arms expansion and war preparations."

The Soviet Union usually demands cash for its profit-making arms sales. Those buyers unable to pay cash are required to pay with important strategic raw materials or farm products. Egypt had to pay its debt to the Soviet Union with large shipments of cotton and other materials. To obtain arms shipments from the Soviets, Arab countries sold them \$13 million worth of crude oil at a reduced price.

The Soviet Union resold this oil to West Germany at a higher price and made a profit of more than \$27 million. In exploiting and fleecing the Third World countries, the Soviet Union sells them munitions at high prices. Arms sales to the Arab countries have netted the Soviet Union an estimated \$2 to \$3 billion each year.

"Apart from making enormous economic gains from its arms exports, the Soviet Union also tries to use its munitions deals to exert political and military control over other countries and bring them into its own sphere of influence in an effort to contend for world hegemony. Take the developing countries for example. Flaunting the signboard of "natural ally," the Soviet Union offers its so-called "military assistance" to the developing countries which, in reality, is a trap. Any country that accepts this alleged military aid from the Soviet Union must also accept its military experts and advisers and provide it with military bases or other military facilities. In addition, the Soviet Union interferes with the other countries' internal and external affairs and demands that they obediently dance to its tune."

Egypt is a case in point. The Sudan and Somalia were also compelled to drive the Soviet military experts from their countries as a result of Soviet interference in their internal and external affairs.

"As Sudanese military personages have pointed out, as an arms merchant, the Soviet Union is even worse than a common arms merchant. As a rule, a common arms merchant will provide the weapons and the parts you need as long as you have paid him. In the case of the Soviet Union, however, weapons and parts are means by which it seeks to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries, apply political pressure and blackmail them, even to the point of engineering subversive plots. The real intention of the Soviets is to turn countries to whom they supply arms into their satellites."

The purpose of the two superpowers in pursuing the arms trade is not only to exploit and plunder but also to control other countries in their contention for world hegemony. For this reason, those countries and areas that import the most arms from the two hegemonic powers are precisely where the contention between these powers is the most fierce.

"Europe and the Middle East are areas where the Soviet Union and the United States contend fiercely and are also primary markets for their arms. Another example is Africa. In its efforts to place Africa under its control, cut off the sea route of the West and encircle West Europe from its flanks, the Soviet Union is shipping large quantities of munitions into Africa and is involved in infiltration and expansion against the African countries. In addition to shipping large quantities of munitions to slaughter the African people, the Soviet Union has also sent large numbers of military personnel, experts and advisers to ride roughshod over the people. It has already provided over \$10 billion worth of so-called military aid to 19 African states, and sent several thousand military advisers to Africa. Recently the Soviet Union has taken advantage of some differences among African countries to step up its shipment of weapons to certain countries to be used to sow dissension and to slaughter the African people."

The fact that the two hegemonic powers are both selling munitions as part of their contention for world hegemony proves that their call for arms export limitations is only a deceptive gimmick.

"The more they intensify their arms expansion, war preparations and their contention for world hegemony, the louder they call for arms limitations. This is like their disarmament talks. In spite of their daily cries for arms reductions, their armaments have increased.

I. 16 Jan 78

A 3

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

"Indeed, while paying lip service to limitations, both the Soviet Union and the United States actually hope to limit the increase in the other's armaments without limiting themselves. It is only empty talk when they chant about arms export limitations, and the ugly features of these biggest of the arms merchants have been seen through by the people. Indeed, these two biggest arms merchants--the Soviet Union and the United States--are trying to cover up their scheme of fake detente when they make loud noises about arms export limitations. We must completely lay bare their true features."

NCNA NOTES END OF JAPAN-U.S. TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

OW142001Y Peking NCNA in English 1600 GMT 14 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 14, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Japan and the United States have reached some agreements after Japan made concessions in the negotiations for the settlement of their five-month-old bilateral trade dispute, according to the Japanese KYODO news agency. In a joint statement issued by the two sides yesterday after 2 days of talks Japan pledges to take measures to reduce its large current account surplus and aim at equilibrium in fiscal 1979, to achieve equity in their trading relations and increase imports. The joint statement listed 15 measures Japan will take to increase the imports of farm products and manufactures from the U.S. The two sides agreed to coordinate closely with each other and European communities. The joint statement was issued at a press conference held by the U.S. President's Special Representative for Trade Negotiations Robert Strauss and Japanese Minister for External Economic Affairs Nobuhiko Ushiba. Strauss held a series of talks with Nobuhiko Ushiba, and Japanese ministers for finance, agriculture-forestry, international trade and industry, foreign affairs and the director general of the Economic Planning Agency on January 12 and 13.

For months, tense economic relations have stemmed between Japan and the United States from Japan's huge surpluses in its trade with the United States and Japan's international current account surplus. In fiscal 1977, they were estimated at 8,500 million dollars and 10,000 million dollars respectively. The United States had again and again exerted pressure upon Japan to revalue the yen and limit imports from Japan. The Japanese Government was forced to make an eight-point package proposal in early last December to increase imports and reduce exports and dispatched Nobuhiko Ushiba to the United States with the package for negotiations, but the two sides failed to reach an understanding. It was only after Japan made more definite concessions that agreement was reached. According to a KYODO report, the two sides were agreed on the need to prevent the trade dispute from developing into a political feud between the two countries.

After the joint statement was made public, Robert Strauss called on Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, who proposed to hold summit talks between the two countries.

UNITED STATES

PRESIDENT CARTER QUOTED ON SOVIET INVOLVEMENT IN AFRICA

OW141636Y Peking NCNA in English 1624 GMT 14 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 14, 1978 (HSINHUA)--President Carter told a news conference on January 12 that the United States is concerned about the Soviet involvement in African affairs, according to reports from Washington.

I. 16 Jan 78

A 4

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Carter said, "They (the Soviet Union), in effect, contributed to the war that is presently taking place" in the Horn of Africa. He accused the Soviet Union of "selling excessive quantities of arms and weapons" in that area. "The war began using Soviet weapons and now they are shipping large quantities of weapons, some men," he added. "We have expressed our concern to the Soviets in very strong terms," he stressed.

The U.S. President said that the countries he had recently visited "shared our concern about the Soviet Union's unwarranted involvement in Africa." "I hope that we can induce the Soviets and the Cubans not to send either soldiers or weapons into that area," he added.

Carter expressed the hope that the parties in dispute would settle their conflict through negotiations. Referring to the American stand, Carter said that the United States would not "ship arms to the disputing parties" and inject itself "into the disputes that could best be resolved by Africans, both those parties that are in dispute and the Organization of African Unity." "The Soviets have done just the opposite," he noted.

U.S. AEROSPACE WORKERS BEGIN STRIKE 14 JAN

OW160133Y Peking NCNA in English 1506 GMT 16 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 15, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Nearly 8,000 U.S. aerospace workers at McDonnell Douglas Corp. began a strike yesterday after their demands for higher wages were rejected, according to a Washington report. The strike, the first against McDonnell Douglas in 20 years, was called after contract negotiations were stalemated for six months. The workers had been working without a contract since October 16 last year. Workers at McDonnell Douglas plants in Long Beach and Compton in Southern California, at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Melbourne, Arkansas were involved in the strike.

NORTH ASIA

CHEN YUNG-KUEI MEETS JAPANESE DIETMEN'S DELEGATION

OW141250Y Peking NCNA in English 1239 GMT 14 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 14, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Chen Yung-kuei, vice-premier of the State Council, met here this morning with the dietmen's visiting group sent by the Japan-China Agricultural and Peasants Exchange Association. The leader of the group is Tadashi Yaoita, dietman and president of the association, and deputy leader is Izumi Inoue, dietman.

Vice-Premier Chen Yung-kuei had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Japanese friends. He said to Tadashi Yaoita: "You are our old friend. We met in Tachai and today I am pleased to meet you again." The vice-premier said: "Japan has good experience in developing agriculture and we should learn from you. We should sum up our own experience and at the same time should learn from the good experience of other countries." Tadashi Yaoita said: "I have been to Tachai three times and there are new changes in Tachai every year. We should also learn from Tachai."

Present on the occasion were Wang Yun-sheng, vice-president, and Sun Ping-hua, secretary-general, of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

I. 16 Jan 78

A 5

PRC

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Tadashi Yaoita will soon leave here for home, and the group headed by Izumi Inoue will visit other parts of China before going home.

Comments on Peace Treaty

OW150739Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0622 GMT 15 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpt] Peking, Jan 15 KYODO--Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei told a visiting group of Japanese farmers Saturday that early conclusion of a Japan-China peace treaty was in the interest of both the world and the two countries. He gave this view during his meeting with the Japanese farmers group led by Socialist Dietman Tadashi Yaoita at the People's Great Hall in Peking. A similar opinion was aired by another Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei who met Liberal-Democratic Dietman Chuji Kuno in Peking Thursday.

NEW PRC CONSTITUTION TO BE ADOPTED AT FIFTH NPC

OW140706Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0617 GMT 14 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Jan 14 KYODO--A ranking Chinese official has implied to a group of visiting Japanese dietmen that a new Chinese Constitution will be adopted at the National People's Congress (parliament) to be convened shortly, possibly next month. The hint came from Sun Ping-hua, secretary-general of the China-Japan Friendship Association, when he met Friday with the Japanese dietmen led by Socialist Tadashi Yaoita. Members of the Japanese group quoted Sun as telling them: "A new constitution will be born at the Fifth National People's Congress." Sun suggested to them that it would not represent a partial revision of the present constitution but a completely new one corresponding to the situation after the purge of the "gang of four" and the birth of the Hua Kuo-feng regime. Members of Yaoita's party were told that copies of a draft constitution had been distributed to lower organizations of the Chinese Communist Party and regional production units for mass study in comparison with the present constitution, adopted at the Fourth National People's Congress in 1975.

Sun was quoted as saying that the fifth national congress would be convened "shortly" and that all preparations "are going on swiftly and smoothly." But he reportedly did not make it clear whether the congress would decide to revive the post of head of state, vacant since Liu Shao-chi was ousted in 1968. Sun told the Japanese that the "gang of four," led by Chiang Ching, were still being segregated and questioned but that they were all leading a decent life. He said they were prosecuted politically but not criminally.

Sun said that despite the purge of the "gang of four," there still existed the factional system set up by them and their followers. "This must be destroyed," he was quoted as saying.

The Japanese dietmen arrived in Peking on Monday for a visit at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

SOUTH ASIA

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT RECEIVES CANTON DANCE ENSEMBLE

OW151644Y Peking NCNA in English 1632 GMT 15 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Dacca, January 15, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Ziaur Rahman, president of Bangladesh, received at the presidential palace this morning all members of the Canton song and dance ensemble of China and had a photo taken with them.

I. 16 Jan 78

A 6

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

In a cordial conversation with the Chinese artists, President Ziaur Rahman asked them to "convey my sincere wishes to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other Chinese leaders." He said, "We are confident that under the able leadership of Chairman Hua and his colleagues, your great country will continue to move forward and achieve greater prosperity."

Leader of the Chinese ensemble Chang Shu expressed sincere thanks to the president for the warm meeting. A Chinese female soloist sang Bangladesh's "Patriotic Song" in the local language. This received warm praise of the president. Present on the occasion were Shamsul Haq, presidential advisor for foreign affairs, and Safdar, secretary of the Education Ministry. Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh Chuang Yen was also present.

Vice-President Abdus Sattar received the Chinese ensemble this afternoon.

WRITERS' DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PAKISTAN

OW140734Y Peking NCNA in English 0712 GMT 14 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 14, 1978 (HSINHUA)--An eight-member Chinese writers' delegation headed by woman writer Yang Mo, with writer Chu Po as deputy leader, left here by air today for a friendly visit to Pakistan. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture Ho Ching-chih [6320 2417 0037] and Mohammad Abul Fazi, minister of the Pakistan Embassy in China.

PAKISTANI LEADER STRESSES STATE SOVEREIGNTY

OW141230Y Peking NCNA in English 1220 GMT 14 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, January 14, 1978 (HSINHUA)--General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, chief martial law administrator, said here Thursday night that Pakistan as a self-respecting country can not accept any country's hegemony or domination and will continue to seek friendly relations with all countries on the basis of sovereign equality and mutual respect.

At a banquet in honour of the visiting British Prime Minister Callaghan, General Ziaul Haq said that if hegemony takes hold, it would be impossible for smaller nations to lead an honourable life. Ziaul Haq said: Being a victim of aggression in the past, Pakistan has learnt a lesson. It needs effective defence of its border. He considered self-reliance the only effective guarantee for national defence. He said that South Asia should be made a nuclear weapon free zone. Presence of such weapons of destruction make smaller countries like Pakistan feel threatened and insecure. Referring to the Indo-Pakistan relations, the general said that Pakistan is striving for normalising relations with India but real success in this direction will be possible only if the Kashmir problem is resolved.

EUROPE

PRC, BULGARIA SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT 14 Jan

OW150840Y Peking NCNA in English 0833 GMT 15 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Sofia, January 14, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A goods exchange and payments agreement for 1978 between China and Bulgaria was signed here today.

I. 16 Jan 73

A 7

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The agreement was signed by Wang Jun-sheng, leader of the Chinese Government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and Peter Bashikarov, leader of the Bulgarian Government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade.

Before the signing ceremony, Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, received Wang Jun-sheng and had a friendly conversation with him. Pai Shou-mian, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Sofia, was present on the occasion.

Earlier, Wang Jun-sheng and other members of the Chinese delegation visited the Museum of Georgi Dimitrov, the leader of the Bulgarian people. They laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and paid homage to his remains.

The Chinese trade delegation arrived here on January 12.

FRENCH PREMIER BARRE TO VISIT PRC 19-24 JAN

OW141606Y Peking NCNA in English 1559 GMT 14 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 15, 1978 (HSINHUA)--At the invitation of Premier Hua Kuo-feng of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Premier Raymond Barre of the Republic of France will pay an official visit to China from January 19 to 24.

NCNA REPORTS BRITISH PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO SOUTH ASIA

OW131706Y Peking NCNA in English 1640 GMT 13 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 13, 1978 (HSINHUA)--British Prime Minister James Callaghan visited Bangladesh, India and Pakistan from January 4 to 13. In a statement to newsmen upon his arrival at the Dacca Airport, the British prime minister said that his visit was aimed at building already improved good relations with Bangladesh. He held talks with Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman on political and economic problems. He said that Britain will offer 30 million pound sterling to modernize the electricity system of Dacca and technological aid to Bangladesh to help exploit oil and natural gas resources. Britain is prepared to provide Bangladesh and India with economic and technical assistance in making a joint use of the waters of the Ganges River.

During his visit to India from January 6 to 11, the British prime minister called on Indian President Reddy and discussed with Indian Prime Minister Desai bilateral relations and regional and international matters. They also explored the possibility of wider economic cooperation and India's purchasing of "Jaguar" military planes from Britain. Callaghan said that Britain wishes to establish a new framework of friendship and understanding on political and economic matters and wants to begin a new modern equal partnership for the benefits of both countries. He said that five agreements under which Britain will grant India a total of 144 million pounds sterling were signed on January 4. In addition to this, he added, Britain will supply India fertilizer worth 30 million pounds sterling, and the sale proceeds will be utilised to develop India's agriculture.

When he visited Pakistan on January 11, the British prime minister called on Pakistan President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry and held talks with Pakistan's Chief Martial Law Administrator Ziaul Haq.

I. 16 Jan 78

A 8

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

He was confident that the relationship between Britain and Pakistan will become closer and their understanding greater. He said that Britain will increase aid to Pakistan, a significant part of which will come in the form of grant not requiring repayment.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIANS FETED BY FOREIGN AFFAIRS INSTITUTE

OW141953Y Peking NCNA in English 1646 GMT 14 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 14, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Hsieh Li, leading member of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, met and feted members of Parliament of the British Labour Party John Cartwright and Bryan Davies. They had a friendly conversation. British Ambassador to China Edward Youde was present. The British guests arrived in Peking yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

WEST GERMANY'S CDU DISCUSSES SOVIET THREAT

OW160804Y Peking NCNA in English 0735 GMT 16 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, January 15, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The need for stronger Western defence against growing Soviet threat was stressed at a meeting on security policy held by the Christian Democratic Union. The meeting concluded its two-day discussions in Kiel yesterday. The speakers, including leading West German Christian Democrats and statesmen of other countries invited to the meeting, criticized any appeasement mentality in the West seeking security through concessions.

Manfred Woerner, chairman of the Defence Committee of the Bundestag, warned against the danger of the Warsaw Pact forces' increasing capabilities for an attack on Western Europe. He declared, "Dangers are lurking in the flanks: political unrest and crisis are manifest in the south and Soviet military preponderance threatens from the north. The Soviet Union is transforming itself from a continental to a global power, expanding its naval muscle everyday and following an imperialist policy--a policy which jeopardizes our supply lines and our sources of raw materials."

Helmut Kohl, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union, drew special attention to the strategy of the Soviet Union. "Only in rare occasions will the Soviet Union come out itself," he said. "It usually puts others, its agents and instruments, forward. Its seizure of Africa serves exactly to show this new strategy."

Professor Fred Charles Ikle, once director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, doubted if the SALT negotiations are worthwhile. The SALT negotiations and the consequent agreements have not prevented the Soviet Union from sophisticating and developing its missiles, nor have they brought an end to the arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States. The negotiations now going on will bring no change in this state of affairs, he declared.

Ian Gilmour, former British defence secretary who is spokesman for the British Conservative Party on defence affairs, objected to any unilateral disarmament by the West. It is unjustifiable for any NATO country to relax its defence efforts at a time when the Warsaw Pact is building up its military muscle, he said.

The speakers took exception to the idea of appeasement suggested by some people in the West. Manfred Woerner urged an immediate end to the policy of making concessions to the Soviet Union by stages.

I. 16 Jan 78

A 9

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

He spoke in particular against the idea of some U.S. politicians to trade space for time. This is folly, he said, for in the space of 100 kilometres across the border "there are one-third of the population and 25 percent of the industrial potentials of the Federal Republic of Germany." Professor Ekle also spoke strongly against the suggestion to give up NATO territory in order to trade for time.

Both Woerner and Ekle disapproved of the Western practice of appeasing the Soviet Union by economic means. They criticized the flow of American loans and technology to the Soviet Union and also that of West German exports for immediate profits at the expense of long-term interests. West German taxpayers should not be made to finance the manufacture of new Soviet missiles against West Germany, they stressed.

Many speakers called for an end to the false sense of security and comfort and stressed the need to take effective measures to expand defence capacity and improve combat readiness. Jean-Marie Daillet, vice-president of the Centre of French Social Democrats, urged the West European countries to concert their steps in political and defence affairs.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

HUA KUO-FENG GREET'S NEW EMIR OF KUWAIT

OW141218Y Peking NCNA in English 1209 GMT 14 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 14, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message today to His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, extending congratulations on his ascension to the emirate of the State of Kuwait.

The message reads:

On the occasion of your ascension to the emirate of the State of Kuwait, I wish to extend hearty congratulations to Your Highness on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. May your government and people led by Your Highness continue to achieve further success in safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and building their country. May the friendship between the Chinese and Kuwaiti peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries grow stronger and develop daily.

BRIEFS

STUDY GROUP IN TURKEY--Ankara, January 10--A study group from China, headed by Chin Chung-ta, department director of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industries, visited Turkey from January 2 to 9. The group was received by Director General of the Department for Bilateral Economic Relations of the Turkish Foreign Ministry Behic Hazar and Director of the Department for Science and Technology of the Turkish Ministry of Industry and Technology Macit Benice. During their stay here, the Chinese visitors made study tours of some factories, where they were accorded good cooperation and friendly hospitality. On January 6, Chinese Ambassador to Turkey Wei Yung-ching gave a banquet to mark the visit of the study group. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1613 GMT 10 Jan 78 OW]

1. 16 Jan 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

E 1

HUA'S REMARKS DURING NEW YEAR'S DAY VISIT TO TANGSHAN REPORTED

OW141832Y Peking NCNA in English 1813 GMT 14 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Shihchiachuang, January 14, 1978 (HSINHUA)--"We must do everything for the people and the prosperity of our country." Chairman Hua Kuo-feng said this on New Year's Day this year when he was making an inspection tour of the earthquake-stricken city of Tangshan, which is now under reconstruction.

"In the new year, we must firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the 'gang of four', strengthen the revolutionization of people's thinking, speed up the four modernizations and attain a high speed. Crucial to our country's goal of accomplishing the four modernizations in 23 years are the first eight years. The speed of development in these eight years must surpass that of the previous 28 years."

Chairman Hua was visiting Tangshan City for the third time since the violent earthquake hit it on July 28, 1976.

Chairman Hua inspected the Kailuan coal mines and the Tangshan Iron and Steel Company, where he had cordial chats with workers and cadres and made important instructions on the reconstruction of Tangshan City.

He went down to a pit and watched a demonstration of a coal combine by three operators. In a word of encouragement, Chairman Hua said to the workers: "You should not only push forward production but also study and introduce advanced technology from other countries. The Chinese working class has high aspirations, and it will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels."

Paying tribute to the Kailuan miners for restoring daily output of coal to the pre-quake level ahead of schedule, Chairman Hua said: "The workers of Tangshan are really marvelous and they deserve our respect."

In the course of the inspection tour, Chairman Hua said: "It is necessary to raise the scientific and cultural level of our entire nation. A nation cannot possibly accomplish the four modernizations unless it raises its scientific and cultural level. Our cadres were up to the mark in carrying out the land reform and the cooperative movement, but in undertaking construction, they have to learn and improve themselves. We should adopt new techniques, processes and equipment as far as possible to arm all the branches of our economy in accordance with our country's actual conditions. We should study and study again, and learn what we do not know."

He said: "In building a new Tangshan, we must adopt new techniques, materials, structures and styles. All facilities should be arranged scientifically and rationally, and mirror what is the best in the science of architecture of the 1970's so that the new Tangshan will look more beautiful than the one before the earthquake."

Chairman Hua told the leading comrades of the party committees of Hebei Province, Tangshan Prefecture and Tangshan City that in carrying out economic construction, it is all right to think in terms of funds and materials, but the essential thing is to rely on revolutionization and the masses. The key to achieving a high speed of development lies in doing a good job of revolutionizing people's thinking, first and foremost the ideology of the leading bodies.

I. 16 Jan 78

E 2

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

In the battle to rebuild Tangshan, the cadres here should continue to work alongside the masses and truly cement their flesh-and-blood ties with the masses. The city party secretary should set an example in working with soaring enthusiasm. The cadres at the county, commune and brigade levels should make a point of putting in 100, 200 and 300 days a year in physical labour respectively. The cadres working in the provincial and prefectural departments should also take part in such labour stints.

Concerned with the people's livelihood, Chairman Hua asked some workers about their housing conditions. They said that they can make do with the improvised houses they are now staying in. Chairman Hua said: "But after all you can't stay there for long. Better houses should be built and the construction of new Tangshan speeded up." Chairman Hua told the cadres of Tangshan City that cadres should show concern for the masses, rely on them and help them build new houses. As long as the cadres take the lead in doing everything and at the same time show concern for the masses, they can certainly get the people fully mobilized.

AFP: PEOPLE'S DAILY HIGHLIGHTS TENG REMARKS AT 1976 CHOU FUNERAL

OW140946Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0939 GMT 14 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Jan. 14 (AFP)--Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping gave a spectacular demonstration today of the power he has acquired since his second rehabilitation in July last year. The front page space [of PEOPLE'S DAILY] normally carrying a thought of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung or a directive of his successor Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, today for the first time carried words by Mr Teng.

This special space to the right of the Communist Party paper's name held an excerpt from the funeral oration Vice-Premier Teng made at Premier Chou En-lai's funeral on January 15, 1976. The phrase was: "Comrade Chou En-lai's life was a glorious fight for the cause of communism and an unflinching pursuit of the revolution. He is a model for our whole party, army and all our people."

After making this speech Teng Hsiao-ping, whom everyone expected to take Chou's place as premier, disappeared completely from the political scene. In April that year he was stripped of all his posts and did not reappear in public until July last year, 18 months later. Since then he has not only resumed the important posts he held before his second disgrace, but together with Chairman Hua he dominates Chinese politics, changing the course completely since Chairman Mao's death.

The number-two man in the Chinese hierarchy, Marshal Yeh Chien-ying, has never had the honour of being quoted in this space. It has sometimes carried words by the "founding fathers" of communism, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and just the other day photos of the country's construction.

Teng Hsiao-ping's phrase topped a front page chiefly devoted to Premier Chou. The party paper printed its self-criticism for having, the very day before Premier Chou's funeral, printed an article from Peking University criticising "right-wing deviationists" above the major event of the time, the loss of Premier Chou. The PEOPLE'S DAILY explained that at the time it was controlled by Mao's widow Chiang Ching's "gang of four." "Right-wing deviationists" at the time referred to Teng Hsiao-ping.

Meanwhile, the KWANGMING DAILY, also for the first time, filled this front page space with a traditional style picture of peacocks, dedicated to Chou En-lai. The inscription said: "Fresh white flowers for our beloved Premier Chou."

I. 16 Jan 78

E 3

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY RAPS GANG'S 'GREAT DEBATE' ARTICLE

PEOPLE'S DAILY Editor's Note

OW141658Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1531 GMT 13 Jan 78 OW

[Text of Editor's Note to PEOPLE'S DAILY 14 January article "The Lofty Monument Cannot Be Shattered, the People's Will Cannot Be Defied" by the Tsinghua University COP Committee]

[Text] Peking, 13 January--Exactly 2 years ago, PEOPLE'S DAILY, under the "gang of four's" control, dished up the big poisonous week "The Great Debate Has Brought About Great Changes," which completely destroyed the confidence of the people. At that time, people throughout the country were mourning Premier Chou with the deepest grief and furiously denouncing the traitors. However, this article went so far as to defy public opinion and rave at its very beginning: "Recently, people throughout the country have been concerned about the mass debate concerning the revolution in education at Tsinghua University."

Today, we carry the Tsinghua University CCP Committee's article which reveals the truth of the struggle between the two lines on the campus of Tsinghua University at that time. In those days when "the city might have crumbled under the mass of dark clouds." Tsinghua University's more than 30,000 faculty members, students and dependents, like everyone else throughout the country, were mourning the death of Premier Chou with the deepest grief and heartfelt sorrow. How could a so-called "invigorating mass debate," be going on? The people indignantly pointed out: "'The Great Debate Has Brought Great Changes' can never represent the masses of Tsinghua. This is a very great slander against Tsinghua's revolutionary masses and a gross challenge to the 800 million Chinese people."

Investigation has now revealed that the sinister article was a poisonous arrow short in a premeditated way by the "gang of four," their trusted followers at PEOPLE'S DAILY and their sinister accomplices of both sexes at Tsinghua University. On 13 January, alien class element Yao Wen-yuan telephoned his trusted follower at PEOPLE'S DAILY and rabidly barked: "Do not give prominence to the premier": "the characters in the headlines are too large", and "use smaller characters for the headlines." He also instructed that the sinister article "The Great Debate Has Brought About Great Changes" be dished up. After the article was released, Yao Wen-Yuan raved: "'The Great Debate Has Brought About Great Changes' is an article written relatively well," and "Tsinghua has taken the correct road and is a model in reporting on the movement at the crucial moment." The "gang of four's" pawns at Tsinghua University also rapidly shouted: "The timing in releasing this report is even more important than its content."

What was the so-called "crucial moment"? What did they mean by "the timing in releasing this report"? People throughout the country increasingly saw through the "gang of four's" welfish ambitions. The "gang of four" triggered increasingly strong indignation among the masses. This indignation seriously hindered the "gang of four" in their attempt to usurp party and state power. This was what they called "the crucial moment. It was precisely because the "gang of four" feared that the masses' fury was just like a volcano about to erupt and burn them to ashes that, defying the universal will of the people, they resorted to a thinly fabricated and sham report and talked about the "crucial moment" in a vain attempt to divert the attention of people throughout the country.

I. 16 Jan 78

E 4

PRO
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

However, public feelings cannot be slighted. The article "The Great Debate Has Brought About Great Changes" played the precise role of exposing the "gang of four" in a big way. It educated people throughout the country by negative example and revealed the "gang of four's" grim countenance all the more clearly. On the very day the sinister article was released, readers staged protests by telephoning PEOPLE'S DAILY. Some said: "We don't want to read your propaganda. We are telling you that some people have scrapped your papers." Some readers said: "Your paper has become increasingly strange. We cannot help but wonder what is wrong." Yao Wen-yuan played the trick of a reactionary literary scoundrel by making an accusation never heard here before: He accused these readers of making "anonymous phone calls" in an attempt to stigmatize them as counter-revolutionaries. This was a towering crime committed by the bourgeois factional networks of the "gang of four" and their followers at PEOPLE'S DAILY against people throughout the country.

When PEOPLE'S DAILY was under the "gang of four's" control, it committed many crimes and owed numerous debts. Crimes must be investigated thoroughly; debts must be repaid. We hope that the vast number of readers will join us in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four's" towering crimes in using PEOPLE'S DAILY to concoct sham reports, dish up sinister articles, and usurp party and state leadership.

Tsinghua University Article

OW151200Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1556 GMT 13 Jan 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 14 January frontpage article by Tsinghua University CCP Committee: "The Lofty Monument Cannot Be Shattered, the People's Will Cannot Be Defied--Indignantly Criticizing the Sinister Antiparty Article 'The Great Debate Has Brought About Great Changes'"]

[Text] Peking, 13 January, 1978--The False Report Which Defiled Public Opinion and Distorted Facts

Exactly 2 years ago, when the whole country was besieged with deep grief over the demise of our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, the diabolical "gang of four" and their male and female followers in Tsinghua University audaciously defied the universal will of the people and frontpaged the sinister antiparty article "The Great Debate Has Brought About Great Changes" in the PEOPLE'S DAILY. Brazenly going against the will of the party, army and people, this sinister antiparty article began by saying: "Recently, the attention of the people throughout the country has been focused on the great debate on the revolution in education in Tsinghua University." It nonsensically said that "for days, the university has been flooded with warm letters. The workers, peasants and soldiers have pledged to support the revolutionary struggle in Tsinghua with concrete action." This clearly vilified the people's will and distorted facts.

As soon as this sinister article was dished out, it provoked the wrath of people throughout the country. As if they were shooting many arrows simultaneously, they directed their indignant condemnation and strong protests at the "gang of four's" wicked bastion in Tsinghua. Many telephone callers who contacted the office of the "gang of four's" factional network in Tsinghua, raged: "What kind of damned article have you written? Who the hell cares about your great debate while the whole nation is deeply mourning Premier Chou?" "Are you Chinese? Do you have a modicum of the conscience of a Chinese?" "Sooner or later the people will settle accounts with you!"

Many people in Tsinghua also called the PEOPLE'S DAILY, which was under the control of the "gang of four," to voice their protests. They sharply pointed out: "By no means can the article 'The Great Debate Has Brought About Great Changes' represent the Tsinghua masses. It atrociously smears Tsinghua's revolutionary masses and flagrantly provokes our 800 million people." These accusations were well-said: They voiced the opinions of hundreds of millions of people and represented the repressed aspirations of about 30,000 teachers, students and staff at Tsinghua University, which was then under the "gang of four's" strict control.

Contrary to what the sinister article asserted--that a "great seething debate" was being carried out on the Tsinghua campus--the revolutionary masses were heartbroken by the loss of their deeply-cherished Premier Chou, and were greatly perturbed, immensely grieved, worried and indignant over the truculence and criminal actions of two female followers of the "gang of four." The revolutionary masses had already begun to vigorously struggle against the crimes of these two followers and other reactionary factional networks in repressing the mourning activities. This was not only a struggle between cherishing Premier Chou and opposing him, but also a struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary revisionist line, a life-or-death struggle between the revolutionary forces and counterrevolutionary forces and a struggle between a bright or dark future.

As early as 1973 and after the 10th National CCP Congress, Chih Chun and a female follower stirred up a gust of evil wind in Tsinghua to oppose Premier Chou. In November 1975, under the direct command and control of the "gang of four," they waged a wild offensive in Tsinghua against the proletariat and revolutionary people. They launched a sudden attack and accused former Minister of Education Comrade Chou Jung-hsin by name and principal leading comrades of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; they also frenziedly heaped false charges against Vice Chairman Teng.

In December, the "mass criticism group of Peking and Tsinghua universities," the mouth-piece of the "gang of four," dished out an antiparty article entitled "The Orientation of the Educational Revolution Can Tolerate No Change," which barefacedly pointed the spearhead at Premier Chou. What the sinister article called the "organized and planned" great debate was entirely their premeditated, planned antiparty scheme which brought great destruction and disaster to Tsinghua. The so-called "great changes" they referred to were attempts to make Tsinghua their counterrevolutionary bastion, change Tsinghua into a school which would "specialize only in struggling against capitalist roaders" and trick teachers and students into becoming their antiparty apparatus which, under the pretext of running the school in an open manner, would be sent to all parts of the country after graduation to "ferret out capitalist roaders" and usurp power amid chaos. Realizing these two female followers' perverted acts, many revolutionary teachers and students were concerned about the destiny of the party and state. They hoped that Premier Chou would recover and help great leader Chairman Mao to continue as the mainstay and save the country from disaster.

The people felt as if they had been struck by lightning early on the morning of 9 January 1976 when radios broadcast the shocking news of the death of Premier Chou. Seized by deep grief, some comrades were so stunned that their cups fell from their hands; others held Premier Chou's portrait with both hands and, after gazing at it a long time, burst into loud, uncontrollable cries. In the classrooms, teachers trudged to their lecterns, tears streaming down their faces, and were choked with sorrow. Nearly all classes voluntarily became sessions of mourning.

Looking stupefiedly at the roads over which Premier Chou had walked when he inspected Tsinghua University and at the workshops, laboratories and libraries which he had observed, the people were upset by all these profound reminders of Premier Chou and were overcome by untold grief.

Premier Chou's Concern for Tsinghua University Was Beyond the Description of Even a Million Words

In his lifetime, the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou was very concerned about Tsinghua University. He visited the campus on many occasions to inspect it and guide its work, and gave many important instructions with regard to Tsinghua's political movements, teaching, scientific research and production activities. Thousands of people at Tsinghua had the opportunity to personally hear Premier Chou's admonitions, cordially talk with him, report on their work to him and be blessed with his meticulous concern. During the period of burning fervency for the great leap forward in 1958, Premier Chou personally visited the Tsinghua campus several times to enthusiastically propagate and resolutely implement Chairman Mao's principle "EDUCATION MUST SERVE PROLETARIAN POLITICS AND BE COMBINED WITH PRODUCTIVE LABOR." He personally assigned Tsinghua teachers and students the tasks of designing the Miyun Reservoir and other important construction projects. He also visited many construction sites to inspect them and do labor and invited teachers and students to his office to report on their work. In August that year, when we had scored some achievements in implementing the party's policy on education, Premier Chou came to the school to see the "exhibition on the revolution in education." He talked amicably with the teachers, students, workers and staff while he held their hands. He warmly encouraged them and had pictures taken with them. He also spoke from the steps of the library to 1,400 graduating students. He called on them to put the party's policy on education into practice, to insure that their studies would be integrated with their work and productive labor all through their lives and to become revolutionaries who combine physical with mental labor. Premier Chou also watched the literary and art programs staged by the Tsinghua teachers and students with great interest. At that time, this heart-stirring song became a hit on the Tsinghua campus:

"Countless are the happy tidings of August, when Premier Chou appeared on the Tsinghua campus.

"The sun in the sky has never been so warm; the flowers on the ground have never been so splendidous.

"The premier has come to see our exhibition; a spring breeze is the smile on his face.

"The premier holds my hand in his, and I am filled with feelings that defy any number of words...." [NCNA indicates preceding poem is to be printed in "variant type"]

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Premier Chou, at the behest of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, visited Tsinghua many times in order to guide the Great Cultural Revolution. In an effort to understand the school situation, he would come to Tsinghua after a day's hard work to hold investigation meetings and discussions with one group after another and would stay all night, without sleeping. When repeatedly urged by the comrades to take a rest, the premier would smilingly reply: "I'm not tired, I'm not tired. Let's talk!" Only when those teachers and students involved in the discussions would all stop talking would the premier be "compelled" to rest.

A most unforgettable night was 22 August 1966. Despite the pouring rain, Premier Chou came to a mass meeting. Standing in the open square, he explained Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies on the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, extended his warm support to the Red Guards and talked in a persuasive manner in order to gradually lead them onto the right path.

The students constantly approached Premier Chou with umbrellas so as to keep the rain off him; he repeatedly declined the offer, saying: "You have given me a Red Guard badge and I'm going to act like you and become tempered in violent storms and waves!" With stirring emotion, tens of thousands of teachers, students, workers and staff were brought to tears. They shouted in unison at the tops of their voices: "An umbrella, premier! An umbrella, premier!" Amidst the wind and rain, Premier Chou led all of them in singing aloud the song, "Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman." When the meeting was over, Premier Chou defied the 6 inches of middy water to kindly shake hands with everyone. When they helped him into his car, the students found that Premier Chou's clothes were completely soaked and water dripped onto every hand that touched him.

Consistently concerned about the educational revolution at Tsinghua, Premier Chou wholeheartedly supported revolutionary new things. In November 1969 Premier Chou personally wrote an instruction on scientific research conducted by the school. He called on us to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, firmly implement Chairman Mao's instructions, take our own road for industrialization, catch up with and surpass the advanced world level, not be dizzy with success nor be discouraged by failure, and to contribute to the historical task of accomplishing the three great revolutionary movements advocated by Chairman Mao. He instructed the teachers and students of the Water Conservancy Department to take part in the work of surveying, studying and summing up for the construction of the Sanmenhsia, Tanchiangkou and other water conservancy projects.

In 1972, in order to overcome the attempt of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to undermine the revolution in education, Premier Chou took time off from his full schedule and issued an important instruction on the need to enhance education in basic theory, and also wrote a note of instruction to the initial report prepared by our school on how to strengthen basic theory in teaching and in scientific research. In 1974 when he was seriously ill, Premier Chou still listened to a report by the school on a certain research task. Oh, how often the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou racked his brain for Tsinghua's revolution in education, and how earnestly he placed his hope on Tsinghua's teachers and students!

Hateful are the counterrevolutionary Chih Chun and that female accomplice who, in their efforts to shut off Premier Chou's voice in every way, even nipped off the initial fruits gained by the masses in implementing Premier Chou's instructions.

We Weep But the Wolves Laugh, the Indignant Masses Fight the Devils

From their personal experience the teachers, students, workers and staff of Tsinghua University have realized that that esteemed and beloved Premier Chou was the long tested, close comrade-in-arms of the great leader Chairman Mao; the brilliant example in firmly implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and the great model of adherence to the principle of "three do's and three don'ts." He selflessly devoted all his energy and wisdom to the Chinese and world revolutions. When he left us the unanimous desire of the people was to solemnly honor the memory of our own good premier and to express our grief; to let the living follow his great example and pursue the cause pioneered by the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation through to the end.

However, contrary to this desire of the people, the male and female accomplices at Tsinghua went so far as to issue a series of prohibitions: No memorial hall, no wreaths, no black mourning bands, no memorial activities.... so truculent were they that they even forbade the school publications from publishing the "obituary notice" issued by the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council.

It was not until 14 January that the notice was finally published as a result of strong pressure from the masses. That bunch of backbone elements of the bourgeois faction also called black white and made these malicious utterances: "Why is it that the units where the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts is wildest are the most active in mourning?" "Why are the questionable people the most grieved?" "Have full confidence in the school party committee and don't let yourselves be used by the capitalist roaders and class enemies!"

As they tried in every way they could to suppress and sabotage memorial activities by the masses, the campus, as large as it was, did not even have room for a single wreath, not even a single place to express sorrow! In those days when the whole country was in deep grief, those two accomplices even had the audacity to have fun and amuse themselves in that sinister next of "Liang Hsiao." They even blatantly attacked and slandered the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and cursed the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary masses who were mourning in deep grief. A counterrevolutionary clown carefully trained by them clamored in public that "the passing of Premier Chou was an irresistible law of metabolism," and wildly laughed and shouted: "Let's act, sons and daughters of the Paris Commune!" When the masses indignantly reported this to the party committee, Chih Chun, to the contrary, praised this reactionary clown for being "very sharp and knowing how to use his brain," and for saying "what is right."

After the sinister article "The Great Debate Has Brought About Great Changes" surfaced, many indignant teachers and students went one after another to demand an explanation from the party committee. However, the reply from the complacent Chih Chun was: "The article's publication is timely. It represents support for us and offers guidance for the whole country."

All these ugly performances of Chih Chun and his ilk served as an education by negative example for the masses and opened their eyes. Filled with sorrow and indignation and driven to the limit of their patience, many comrades waged a tit-for-tat, unswerving struggle against the Chih Chun reactionary faction. Resisting pressure and violence, they carried out various activities to honor the memory of Premier Chou. Beginning on 9 January group after group of the masses went to debate with the factionalist network's backbone members. A group of worker-peasant-soldier students of the Water Conservancy Department courageously put up a big-character poster right in front of Chih Chun's office. They sharply exposed his pack's various schemes to suppress the mourning activities of the masses, and singled out Chih Chun's name for debate. They said: Over and over again you call for turning grief into strength, but you don't show the slightest sign of grief yourselves." They also strongly demanded punishment of that counterrevolutionary clown who openly attacked Premier Chou. This poster won widespread sympathy and support from the masses. Panic-stricken, Chih Chun cried: "Let everyone take a look at it, the first big-character poster aimed at the party committee of Tsinghua has alleged that I, Chih Chun, am opposed to the premier!" and "Damn it, you go ahead with your posters. I have decided not to pay condolences at all!"

No force, no matter how brutal, could subdue the people's strong will to mourn Premier Chou. Despite the fact that the newspapers failed to publicize Premier Chou's revolutionary life, the masses collected a large amount of invaluable materials and photographs, and voluntarily studied and gave talks on Premier Chou's brilliant and magnificent life. Public opinion eclipsed by far the "official propaganda" of the "gang of four." Chih Chun and his ilk ran here and there to watch people and prohibit them from making wreaths. Consequently, the masses left the campus for the dependents' quarters and hidden places, worked carefully and made many wreaths overnight. When a batch of wreaths were discovered and confiscated, more were produced.

When Chih Chun and that female accomplice would not permit anyone to set up areas for mourning in classrooms, workshops or laboratories, the masses organized solemn mourning services in the corridors of some buildings. When Chih Chun and his like banned mourning activities on campus, the teachers, students and workers went to the streets to join the mourning processions of Peking's people.

Chih Chun and his ilk repeatedly instructed: "Not a single wreath will be allowed to leave the school," but the masses overcame various difficulties and sent out hundreds of wreaths. Many comrades carried the wreaths on their shoulders and walked several dozen li at night to send them. In order to send wreaths, a party branch secretary and three teachers of an affiliated scientific research base of the school located in the distant suburbs of Peking had to pedal more than 100 li on a pedicab at night. A trusted follower of Chih Chun who learned about their action immediately dispatched a truck to intercept them. The four comrades said firmly that they were entrusted by the masses to send the wreaths to mourn Premier Chou, and that they would never return until the wreaths reached their destination. Those on the truck surrounded the party branch secretary and tried for 3 hours to persuade her not to go on, but she did not yield. Finally, they took the wreaths by force, loaded them onto the truck and drove away. She was so sad that she cried loudly in the dark, wondering why people in a socialist country should be prevented from mourning their premier. She also wondered why Chih Chun and his men were so mean and malicious. She and the other comrades were determined to overcome all difficulties. Assisted by the workers of the People's Bus Company, they finally sent their second batch of wreaths to the destination 2 days later. On the day Premier Chou's remains were to be cremated, a large number of revolutionary teachers and students endured hunger and cold and stood by the road more than 10 hours in order to pay their last respects to our good premier. Those who mourned the premier in defiance of the prohibitions of the "gang of four" were later blacklisted and persecuted by those in the factional network at Tsinghua.

The People's Will Cannot Be Defied and the Lofty Monument Stands Erect Right in Our Hearts.

The esteemed and beloved Premier Chou had passed away, but his brilliant life and great image remained a huge obstacle to the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. Chih Chun and his men were so fanatical that they continued to slander the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou with the most vicious language and hatred. In the spring of 1976, the newspapers and journals under the control of the "gang of four" carried a succession of serious counterrevolutionary political articles designed to attack Premier Chou by insinuation. Chih Chun and that female accomplice, haughty because of their influential faction, ferociously ordered: "From now on, Premier Chou's name should never be mentioned again in any reports." They crossed out Premier Chou's name whenever they saw it in any document they read. They even despicably falsified history and changed the fact of the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou's visit to Tsinghua to direct the movement during the Great Cultural Revolution to read that the renegade Chiang Ching "visited the school to support the proletarian revolutionaries." They were indeed extremely shameless: In the sinister article "Confucius' Worry" concocted by Liang Hsiao at the two henchmen's instruction, they viciously implied that those revolutionary people in deep mourning for Premier Chou were "countrywomen crying bitterly."

The revolutionary masses were so indignant that they definitely could not tolerate the sinister gang's slander against our good premier. Their sorrow and indignation finally erupted into an upsurge of mourning the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and the revolutionary martyrs.

The huge crowds and the mass of flowers made the revolutionary teachers and students of our school see more clearly that the people were for or against; made them notice the people's strength and solidified their determination to struggle against the two sinister henchmen. At that time, nine worker-peasant-soldier students of the Electronics Department made a white paper flower to pay their respects to Premier Chou.

On the flower they wrote: "Our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, we present this white flower to you to express our boundless respect for you. This white flower looks clumsy in a sea of thousands of wreaths expressing the aspirations of the people. Nevertheless, they would not allow us to make even such a flower or to take it from the campus. We had to make this ordinary white flower outside the school. We have filled this flower with all our love, hatred, memories and anger. Our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, you are the one who understands us."

They solemnly pledged to "carry the struggle against the Krushchev-type careerists and conspirators through to the end." These words truly reflected the feeling of the revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers of Tsinghua. People vied with each other in spreading and praising them. The two sinister henchmen were so angry that they ordered investigations and arrests and created a sensational incident known as the "little white flower incident."

Thereafter, the two sinister henchmen carried out large-scale counterrevolutionary class reprisals against the revolutionary people under the pretext of "tracking down political rumors" and "investigating counterrevolutionaries." They fanatically slandered the mourning for Premier Chou by the revolutionary masses as "counterrevolutionary activities." They threatened the masses and said: "We will just pin this label on you whether you like it or not." They blustered: "Arrest, jail and try whoever deserves it." The entire Tsinghua campus was filled with the white terror of such accusations as "counterrevolutionaries," "Kuomintang's intellectual party members" and "the social basis of capitalist roaders."

Chih Chun and his men investigated the big-character poster displayed by the worker-peasant-soldier students of the department of water conservancy in order to denounce them. They slandered it as the "little Hungary incident." The secretary and deputy secretary of the party branch of that class were dismissed from office and criticized and many students were investigated illegally. Suffering from these heavy blows and this pressure, the students said tearfully: "What mistakes have we made in cherishing Premier Chou? Those fellows do not cherish the memory of Premier Chou and they even keep others from doing so. It is they who are truly criminal." A young teacher and party member openly lodged a protest against the crimes of Chih Chun and his men in opposing Premier Chou. When he taught his classes, he bravely clarified the relations between politics and economy which were confused by the "gang of four." Chih Chun designated him as a target of "relentless blows" and jailed him illegally for 6 months in defiance of party discipline and the law.

The nine worker-peasant-soldier students who presented the white flower in memory of Premier Chou were cruelly persecuted. One of them was arrested and later released, three of them were jailed and the rest were criticized and struggled against. It was so incredible that those of the younger generation who were brought up under the red flag were suffering under a fascist dictatorship.

Chih Chun and that female accomplice used the power they usurped to persecute revolutionary people and to wantonly jail, try, criticize, struggle against and dismiss them. Nevertheless, they could neither reverse what the people were for or against nor change the people's feelings.

In the eyes of the revolutionary people, the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou was like an immortal lofty monument whose brilliance no storms could blur. During those days when the Tsinghua campus was covered by dark clouds and chilled by cold currents, the revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers restrained their sorrow and hatred. They firmly believed that those who stood against the people would eventually be overthrown by the people, and that things would clear up some day and the bright sun would again shine over the Tsinghua campus.

On 6 October 1976, the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua, faithfully carrying out the great leader Chairman Mao's behests, smashed the "gang of four" with one blow and saved the revolution and the party. Since then the Tsinghua campus has enjoyed sunshine again and has a new life. Under the leadership of the new party committee of the school, the teachers, students, staff members and workers are closely following the strategic policy decision of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. With deep hatred for the "gang of four" and their male and female accomplices in Tsinghua, they are thoroughly exposing and criticizing the towering crimes of the gang and their henchmen in usurping party and state power and in distressing the country and the people. The handful of arch-criminals who opposed the great leader Chairman Mao, the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and the wise leader Chairman Hua have been exposed, tried by the people and punished by history.

On the occasion of the second anniversary of his death, we cherish more than ever the memory of the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, a good premier of the people. His great spirit, earnest teachings, noble virtues and fine work style inspire us to rally still more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, resolutely implement the militant tasks set by the party's 11th national congress and promptly rectify and rebuild Tsinghua University which suffered heavy losses due to the sabotage by the "gang of four." We will work hard to turn the magnificent behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou into brilliant reality.

GANG'S LITERARY GROUP ABUSE OF CHOU CRITICIZED

HK140130Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 6 Jan 78 p 2 HK

[Article by Hung Fo [3163 3134]: "An Example of The Dirty Underhand Tricks of the 'Gang of four'--Criticizing Liang Hsiao's 'Another Critique of "Restrain Oneself and Restore the Rites""]]

[Summary] "In February and March of 1976 the 'gang of four' used the public media under their control to publish a number of sinister articles under the cover of criticizing Confucius: 'It Is Necessary To Continue Criticizing Confucius,' 'In Combating Revisionism, It Is Imperative To Criticize Confucius,' 'Confucius' Worries,' 'More on Confucius' and so forth. On 6 March, KWANGMING DAILY frontpaged 'Another Critique of "Restrain Oneself and Restore the Rites,"' a leading voice in this counterrevolutionary chorus. Obviously, the publication of so many sinister articles at the same time was a counterrevolutionary conspiratorial activity organized and planned by the 'gang of four.'

"'Another Critique of "Restrain Oneself and Restore the Rites"' was put forward by Liang Hsiao, a writing group hired by the 'gang of four,' in conjunction with that trusted partner of the 'gang of four' in KWANGMING DAILY. This sinister article has its target of attack. Under the pretext of criticizing Confucius, it cited historical events to satirize the present. Its authors racked their brains to select historical data, choose suitable words and launched an attack by innuendo. Their abominable tactics and vicious intentions would make one's hair stand on end. This article said that the 'analects' was 'superb teaching material by negative example.' In fact, this article serves the same purpose now. It is good in that it is a counterrevolutionary confession. It provides a vivid account of the dirty underhand tricks of the 'gang of four.'"

"This So-Called 'Another Critique' Shows the Continuity of the Counterrevolutionary Cause

"Why was this sinister article called 'Another Critique'? Of course, it was not because Liang Hsiao was particularly interested in criticizing Confucius' 'restraining oneself and restoring the rites,' but because it wanted to continue the counterrevolutionary sinister scheme of 'criticizing Lin Piao, Confucius and the duke of Chou' initiated by the 'gang of four.' The death in January 1976 of esteemed and beloved Premier Chou shook China and the world. The people of the whole country deeply mourned Premier Chou, expressing their firm belief in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and their deep hatred for the 'gang of four.' Given this situation, the 'gang of four' vigorously created counterrevolutionary public opinion for 'criticizing a man even though he is dead' and again stirred up the sinister wind of attacking Premier Chou. At the same time, they frenziedly attacked Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping who presided over the daily work of the central authorities while Premier Chou was ill."

In this article, those parrots who echoed Chiang Ching harped on the "duke of Chou," the "rites of Chou," the "virtues of Chou" and the "system of the Chou Dynasty," laying emphasis on the word "Chou." So, under the pretext of criticizing Confucius for restoring the rites of Chou, this sinister writing group of the "gang of four" vilified Chairman Mao's revolutionary line implemented by Premier Chou as a "restorationist" "revisionist line."

"The following passage was deleted from Liang Hsiao's sinister article before it was published: 'Confucius not only called to office the old forces, that is, the slave owners and aristocrats who were still alive, but also used the prestige of the slave owners and aristocrats who were already dead to suppress the revolutionaries and launch a vengeful counterattack...'

"This sinister passage had an extremely vicious counterrevolutionary aim. Subject to the brutal persecution of the wicked reactionaries, i.e., the Lin Piao antiparty clique and the 'gang of four,' some veteran cadres died unavenged. We should rehabilitate their reputation. For example, a grand ceremony was held in June 1975 to mark the placement of the ashes of Comrade Ho Lung, a proletarian revolutionary of the older generation who had been persecuted to death. Despite his serious illness, Premier Chou attended this ceremony and delivered a memorial speech. On behalf of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, he highly appraised Comrade Ho Lung and fully exposed and relentlessly denounced the vicious deeds of the Lin Piao clique. But, the sinister lieutenant of the 'gang of four' vilified Premier Chou's attendance at this ceremony as 'a typical case of restoring the old and reversing verdicts.' In its sinister article, Liang Hsiao wrote the above-quoted passage and audaciously launched an attack by innuendo."

Before being sent to press, this article included a passage on Chiang Kai-shek. Chiang once swore: "We shall never go against what the premier [Dr Sun Yat-sen] advocates." This article said: "By this tactic, he deceitfully gained the trust of Sun Yat-sen and the revolutionary people in 1925. However, once the opportunity arose, in Shanghai on April 12, 1927, he...."

"What a malicious metaphor! What a despicable allusion! It was decided by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao that Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping was to deliver the memorial speech at Premier Chou's funeral. This speech was approved by Chairman Mao himself. Here, the 'gang of four' had the audacity to take Chiang Kai-shek, the people's common enemy, as a metaphor and kept mentioning 'the premier.' This meant a malicious attack on Chairman Mao and a shameless slander of Vice Chairman Teng."

"Another Critique" also carried this passage: "Before he died, Ssuma Kuang [a prime minister during the Sung Dynasty] said: 'I'll not die in peace because the four pests have not yet been wiped out.' The restorationist faction really focused all its hatred on the newborn things!" Liang Hsiao fabricated this historical event for the sole purpose of attacking Premier Chou. "Didn't you want to wipe us out? It turns out that you died first." Don't these words betray the evil intention of the "gang of four" and Liang Hsiao?

"What Is the So-Called 'Present Significance'?"

This sinister article started and concluded by stressing the "present significance." This "present" means early 1976 when they concentrated forces to attack Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

"This article included this passage: 'Confucius was a faithful follower of Duke Chao of the State of Lu. He vigorously advocated "restraining oneself" and cheated the duke by playing this political trick. He was then posted as an administrative officer of the capital city of the State of Lu. In a few years, he was promoted to minister of justice, minister of public works and, eventually, acting prime minister for 3 months...once he came to power, he vigorously launched a vengeful counterattack. What deserves attention is that 10 days before this sinister article was carried in KWANGMING DAILY, the 'gang of four' published in PEOPLE'S DAILY another article by Liang Hsiao entitled 'More on Confucius.' Regarding this article, Chih Chun, a sinister lieutenant of the "gang of four" controlling Liang Hsiao, wrote this note: "Attention should be paid to emphasizing the point that once he came to power he furiously launched a vengeful counterattack politically and organizationally." So, using the pen name Kao Lu, Liang Hsiao put forward in KWANGMING DAILY a poisonous article entitled "As Soon As He Ascends Liangshan Mountain, Sung Chiang..." venting the "gang of four's" hatred for Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, then acting premier.

After describing how Confucius had succeeded in implementing his policy of "restraining oneself and restoring the rites" while serving as an administrative officer in the state capital, "Another Critique" went on: "Chief of the slave owners, Duke Ting of the State of Lu, highly appreciated this policy and asked Confucius: 'What would you think if your policy was adopted in governing the state?' Confucius replied unblushingly: 'It can be applied in governing the whole country, not just the State of Lu!' Confucius had no small ambition!" Liang Hsiao cited this historical event to "lay bare" the fact that Confucius was a local official before "governing" the whole country. "As we know, after liberation, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng worked for a long time in Hunan and perseveringly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. His Marxist work style was commended by Chairman Mao. By writing this passage, didn't Liang Hsiao mean to maliciously attack Chairman Mao's appointing Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as acting premier at that time?"

"Under the Pretext of Attacking So-Called 'Reviving States That Have Been Extinguished, Restoring Families Whose Line of Succession Has Been Broken and Calling to Office Those Who Have Retired to Obscurity,' They Pushed the Counterrevolutionary Political Program of the 'Gang of Four'."

In another passage on Chiang Kai-shek, this sinister article said: "In modern history, after his '12 April' betrayal, Chiang Kai-shek suppressed the revolution with one hand and brought back to key positions with the other hand the warlords and politicians whom he had opposed verbally." Wasn't this a direct attack on the Party Central Committee regarding its arrangements for personnel after the second plenary session of its 10th national congress and the Fourth NPC? Chih Chun once hid in a dark corner and told his confidants: "Who made the namelist of committee members of the Fourth NPC?" "They have snatched away the posts of ministers. We have grabbed just a few." This article by Liang Hsiao aimed at venting this counterrevolutionary hatred of the "gang of four."

"This article also had a passage attacking the party's leading cadres at various levels for having formed a reactionary class. A passage read: 'Reviewing history enables us to see more clearly that in effecting restoration the reactionaries always represent a certain class or a certain decadent force and not just one or two persons. Invariably, they will plant the old forces in various departments and localities so as to control the whole situation.' Hoisting such a flag, the 'gang of four' concocted the fallacy that 'the bourgeoisie is in the party' and stirred up the counterrevolutionary adverse current of 'dragging out people at all levels.'"

1. 16 Jan 78

E 14

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

In this sinister article Liang Hsiao clamored for criticizing the "revisionist line" and "restoration" and for protecting the "newborn forces" and "newborn things." Actually, "power" was the only word it wanted to say. The "gang of four" desperately fought against our party for the immediate purpose of seizing political power and usurping party and state power.

"Tremble Before Their Doom"

This sinister article took abuses and the pen as weapons and launched a frenzied attack, fully demonstrating the madness of the "gang of four" before their doom. It praised the "gang of four" as "reformists" "entering the arena of history by swimming with the tide of historical development." But, like all reactionaries, the "gang of four" are paper tigers. This article looked ferocious, but one can read between the lines their fear of the approach of their doom. Out of fear, the gang issued to its followers the mobilization order to "never compromise or give an inch." This betrayed the gang's internal timidity.

The "gang of four" also feared that the people would air their views about the government. A case in point was their clamor that "rumors were widespread in society" in July, August and September 1975 and that "counterrevolutionary political rumors" again "were started" in the spring of 1976. They vilified the revolutionary public opinion against them as "counterrevolutionary rumor." Liang Hsiao also wrote a sinister article entitled "Use Revolutionary Public Opinion to Smash Counterrevolutionary Public Opinion," which spread viruses all over the country. The perverted action of the "gang of four" opened the eyes of the people. Especially when esteemed and beloved Premier Chou passed away, the cadres and people deeply mourned him. But the "gang of four" madly suppressed the memorial activities. In so doing, they turned popular sentiment completely against themselves. Carrying out Chairman Mao's behest, the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua led the whole party to smash the "gang of four" in one blow, fully realizing the revolutionary wish of the whole party and the people of the whole country. The "gang of four" were immediately drowned in this rapid revolutionary current.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR ON FURTHER SCREENING GANG FOLLOWERS

OW141122Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0703 GMT 13 Jan 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 13 January Commentator's article: "The Screening Should Continue Without Letup"]

[Text] Peking, 13 January 1978--Investigation of the individuals and incidents connected with the conspiracy of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power is an integral part of the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang. Whether we do the screening well or not is a question of whether or not we can carry this great political revolution through to the end and win complete victory. In his political report to the 11th National CCP Congress last August, Chairman Hua pointed out: "The screening should go on without letup under the unified leadership of the party committees and, in the light of their specific conditions, the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the departments under the central authorities should endeavor to have this work basically completed by stages and in groups this year or a little later." The year 1977 has ended. All areas and departments must determine how well their screening work was done. Have the individuals and incidents connected with the gang's conspiracy been basically combed out? Units which have been conducting the screening relatively fast must make further efforts to achieve a good beginning and good end so that they can conclude [kao i tuan lo 0707 0001 3008 5507] the work within a short period of time. Units which have failed to do the work promptly must hurry and catch up! They should not relax their efforts. With the efforts of all levels throughout the country, the individuals and incidents connected with the conspiracy of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power have been basically combed out in many areas and departments.

The bourgeois factional networks of the "gang of four" and their followers were dealt crushing blows. This is a victory, as great as our victories in eliminating counter-revolutionaries and purifying the class ranks, which will greatly help us consolidate and expand the gains of the 11th struggle between the two lines and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. But we must also realize that, in many areas and departments, the struggle was launched a little late and not well enough. The progress of the investigations has been slow. Some units even still try to hide problems and repress the masses. The screening task in these areas and departments is still very great and hard and it is necessary to hurriedly make all efforts to carry on the work. It is necessary to thoroughly unearth all individuals and incidents connected with the "gang of four's" conspiracy; otherwise we will confuse class alignments and will fail to expose and deal blows to the enemy and simultaneously educate and save those who have erred. We insist that evil be completely eradicated. In this deep, great hand-to-hand combat between the two classes, if we allow these serpents to escape easily and hide in various havens, they will become lurking dangers which will later manifest themselves. We must also realize that, if screening work is not done well, if class alignments remain confused and if good people are not commended and bad elements not condemned, the masses will lose their personal ease of mind and their enthusiasm will inevitably be dampened. Under such circumstances, the progress of university teaching and scientific research will be badly affected and, in plants and in rural areas, production will be unable to advance. It goes without saying that such circumstances in a leading organ will badly affect an area or front.

It is also necessary to firmly grasp the weak links, even in areas and departments which have carried on the work well. The work has been grasped relatively well in the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry. People in this ministry have kept cool heads and, after investigations, summaries, comparisons and appraisals, have come to realize that, although they have basically combed out the individuals and incidents connected with the "gang of four," some major issues still have to be completely investigated and thoroughly tracked down. They have also found that some units have failed to handle issues in a clear-cut way and that, if they do not strengthen leadership over the work, it may be reduced to a mere formality. As a result, they resolutely guard against carrying on the work peacefully and carelessly and declaring the matter closed before it is thoroughly settled. They are determined to carry the screening work through to the end. Having achieved great results in the struggle, the Academy of Sciences conscientiously studied the situations of some units which launched the movement relatively late, dispatched investigation groups to listen to the masses, conducted investigations and study, drew up special plans for these units' screening work, heightened their awareness and set time limits within which these units must conduct the screening work and their screening criteria must be examined and accepted. The serious attitudes of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and the Academy of Sciences toward screening work are worth of emulation.

At present, the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four" is being carried out. In this campaign we should, in close connection with reality, penetratingly expose and roundly criticize the ultraright essence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the "gang of four" and all its manifestations and conduct theoretical criticism in the fields of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism. This will require that we have not the slightest relaxation in our screening during the third campaign. All units where the screening task has not been completed, especially units where the screening has not been carried out well, should integrate exposure and criticism with the screening.

I. 16 Jan 78

E 16

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The experiences of some units indicate that, the better the criticism, the more conducive it will be to the screening task, and that, the greater the screening achievements, the richer will be the materials for criticism. Integration of the two tasks will not only give impetus to the screening but will also deepen the criticism.

We should promote the screening with criticism and should never substitute criticism for screening or conduct criticism without screening. The backbone elements who actively took part in the conspiratorial activities of the "gang of four" in usurping party and state power were champions in peddling the counterrevolutionary political program and ultraright line of the "gang of four." If problems concerning these people are not thoroughly investigated, if their crimes in opposing Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Hua and other central leading comrades are not clearly investigated, and if their crimes in attacking and persecuting the revolutionary cadres and distorting and undermining the party's line, principles and policies are not fully exposed, can we really make a clear distinction between right and wrong and eliminate their pernicious influence? Obviously not. Only by closely integrating exposure, criticism and screening can we do a good job in further intensifying the third campaign and win greater victories. This is especially true for units that were late in carrying out the movement.

It is particularly necessary to pay attention to the few units in which problems are being covered up and the masses are being repressed; measures should be taken to solve these problems. For instance, in one prefecture, although definite achievements in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" were scored in the previous period, resistance to the exposure, criticism and screening was very strong. Some persons in the prefectural party committee adopted measures to evade, postpone and cover up the problems. They "investigated minor cases instead of major ones, lower levels instead of higher levels, cases outside the party committee instead of cases within, and old cases instead of new ones." They even tried to further repress the cadres and masses under the pretext of "eliminating interference" and "setting right the orientation of the movement. In this kind of situation, the struggle between exposure and coverup and between investigation and prevention of investigation emerged in the movement. At this crucial moment, now that the problems in this prefecture have been exposed, under the leadership of a party committee at a higher level, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the cadres and people have exploded like a volcano and a new upsurge in deepening the exposure, criticism and investigation and in grasping revolution and promoting production has arisen, thus causing that person who tried to cover up the problems to lose his initiative. This lesson was very impressive.

The screening work is a task of great importance which requires timeliness: It should be neither abruptly concluded nor postponed. We should continue to firmly grasp this work; we should map out plans, conscientiously carry them out, investigate them on a timely basis and complete them according to procedure and schedule. If we take a firm, clear-cut stand, are determined to thoroughly eradicate these evils, pay great attention to grasping the party's policies, and carry on this work in strict accordance with the policy and scope formulated by the 11th National CCP Congress and with the major points of screening indicated by the party Central Committee, we will certainly be able to successfully fulfill the screening task.

I. 16 Jan 78

E 17

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PEOPLE'S DAILY DENOUNCES GANG'S 'PRAGMATIC HISTORY'

HK160808Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 9 Jan 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Chou Hsiu-chiang [0719 0208 1730]: "Commenting on the 'Gang of Four's' Pragmatic History"]

[Excerpts] The "gang of four" did not know the first thing about history, but they suddenly became interested in it. Pretending to be authorities on the study of history, they talked about it everywhere. Following their lead, their hired writers looked for materials, fabricated data and wrote articles. They wantonly distorted and tampered with history, turned facts upside down and called black white. They adopted the bourgeois pragmatic method.

I

Historical materialism demands that in studying history we must seriously grasp and study all materials regarding the relevant events and analyze and summarize them before drawing a conclusion. However, pragmatism draws a conclusion before looking for materials as "proof."

In June 1974, without any supporting data, Chiang Ching asserted: "When Chin Shih-huang, the first emperor of the Chin Dynasty, passed away, his son Chin Erh-shih was too young to run the government. Chao Kao, a representative of the slave owners on the decline, held the reins of government. He represented the Confucian school."

This was the conclusion: Chao Kao represented the slave owners and was a Confucian.

In August and September of the same year, Lo Ssu-ting and Liang Hsiao came forward to show that Chao Kao was a slave-owning aristocrat of the State of Chao and that he swore to avenge the State of Chao which was subjugated by the State of Chin.

But the materials they referred to showed that Chao Kao was a native of the State of Chao and an ordinary person remotely related to the ruler of the State of Lu and was not an aristocrat. Yet the "gang of four's" historians neglected the reliable historical data and adopted some materials which had long been negated. Weren't they bent on distorting history?

Chiang Ching put forward a "bold hypothesis" on Chao Kao. Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting spared no efforts to "carefully formulate proof." But their proof was completely groundless!

II

Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting made noise about the polemics on the government monopoly of salt and iron in the western Han Dynasty.

They went all out to attack Huo Kuang by pinning on him the label of "a big Confucian" and charging him with "changing the political line charted by Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty." Chiang Ching was elated and peddled this trash everywhere.

Liang Hsiao said: "The essence of the struggle at the conference on the monopoly of salt and iron was to adhere to or change Emperor Wu's political line of consolidating the unity of the state and strengthening centralism. Representatives of the two parties were imperial censor Sang Hung-yang on one side and Minister of War Huo Kuang on the other. Huo Kuang was not present at the conference. But he used his Confucian followers as hatchetmen... in a frenzied attempt to oust Sang Hung-yang and change Emperor Wu's political line." Lo Ssu-ting sang the same tune. They could not find any historical data which could link Huo Kuang with the government monopoly of salt and iron. [paragraph continues]

They had no alternative but to put forward a "theory of the back-stage boss" to fix their target of attack. These historians of the "gang of four" failed to "carefully formulate proof." So they resorted to "fabrication."

Emperors Wu and Chao, whom the "gang of four" called "Legalist emperors," trusted Huo Kuang. Emperor Chao's "Legalist line" was actually carried out by Huo Kuang. After Emperor Chao passed away, Huo Kuang enthroned Emperor Hsuan, whom the "gang of four" praised time and again as a "Legalist emperor." When Huo Kuang died, Emperor Hsuan eulogized him as "a great premier."

These historical data show that these three "Legalist emperors," i.e., Emperors Wu, Chao and Hsuan, put Huo Kuang in an important position. Is there anything that shows Huo Kuang was a "Confucian" and "changed Emperor Wu's political line"?

Chiang Ching once said that the ministers approved by Emperor Wu were not "Confucians." Why did she highly approve of it when Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting willfully asserted that Huo Kuang was a "Confucian" and charged him with "changing Emperor Wu's political line"? Wasn't she contradicting herself? This could only serve to show that the "gang of four" did not hold an objective standard. The only standard was the "usefulness" to their counterrevolutionary scheme.

III

Empress Lu and Wu Che-tien were the ones whom the historians of the "gang of four" made utmost efforts to embellish.

As soon as he received Chiang Ching's instruction of giving prominence to Empress Lu, Lo Ssu-ting started to concoct an article "On Empress Lu." Hardly had he taken up his pen when a follower of the "gang of four" stressed: "The aim of this article is to explain that there must be someone who faithfully carries out the correct line. During the Western Han Dynasty, Empress Lu was the best successor to Liu Pang because she had been with him for a long time and knew him best." Even Chang Chun-chiao was afraid of such overt praise of Chiang Ching as the successor. He said: "Such insinuation is too conspicuous and could easily have side effects. It is inadvisable to publish this article at present." So this article was pigeonholed. But, Lo Ssu-ting was still in debt. In order to pay this debt, he racked his brain to concoct a few articles on the situation during the transition from the Chin Dynasty to the Han Dynasty and in the early period of the Western Han Dynasty, heaping praises on Empress Lu and on that non-existent "Legalist leading clique" headed by Empress Lu.

To please their boss, Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting competed with each other in publicizing Wu Che-tien. Liang Hsiao published "Wu Che-tien, an Able Stateswoman," which all publications quickly carried.

Lo Ssu-ting hastily wrote "Empress Wu Che-tien," which was carried in "Study and Criticism" No 1 of 1975. Yao Wen-yuan said in approval: "This issue is good because it carries the article 'Empress Wu Che-tien.'"

Of course, Chiang Ching showed still greater enthusiasm and racked her brain to extol Wu Che-tien. To "prove" that Wu Che-tien knew her subordinates well and was good at employing them to the best advantage, she distorted history and said that Wu Che-tien trusted Wu Yuan-heng and Pei Tu and appointed them as her ministers.

To trumpet that Wu Che-tien "had extensive social basis," Chiang Ching babbled: "Two hundred thousand people presented a petition asking Wu Che-tien to take the throne." She adopted Wu Che-tien's method when Chairman Mao passed away. Didn't Yao Wen-yuan and other cohorts of the "gang of four" go everywhere urging people to write letters to Chiang Ching imploring her to take over supreme power?

I. 16 Jan 78

E 19

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Chiang Ching said that in studying history one must "sum up problems and experiences useful to the current struggle." For the sake of "usefulness" to the "gang of four's" "current struggle"--usurpation of supreme leadership of the party and the state--they fabricated what practically did not exist in history; they wrote off what really existed; they garbled quotations from historical records; they confused the years in which historical events took place; they juggled the figures which were clearly stated....All these concoctions were useful to the "gang of four" and, therefore, were "true."

LoSsu-ting said: "(We) practice pragmatism. We write history and compile data for our practical use." The "gang of four's" history was 100 percent pragmatic history.

FOREIGN TRADE HITS RECORD HIGH IN 1977; FAVORABLE BALANCE NOTED

OW151659Y Peking NCNA in English 1644 GMT 15 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 15, 1978 (HSINHUA)--China's imports and exports in 1977 grew by more than 12 percent over 1976, with the total volume reaching the highest level since the founding of new China, according to the Ministry of Foreign Trade. While both overfulfilled the state plans, export was greater than import and there was a favourable balance of foreign exchange.

Manufactured goods accounted for 63 percent of the total exports and farm and side-line produce only 37 percent. On the list of the export industrial products were crude oil, coal, ores, machine tools, cotton cloths, silks, clothes, bicycles and sewing machines.

The export commodities, with higher quality, greater variety and better packing, were very much appreciated by foreign merchants and consumers.

While implementing the principle of self-reliance, China attaches importance to learning advanced techniques from other countries. Last year, China imported equipment and technologies for oil exploration, coal mining, chemical fertilizer, power generation and the petro-chemical industry as well as a certain amount of chemical fertilizer, pesticides, plastic sheeting and crop seeds and domestic animals of fine strains.

China also imported some sugar, chemical fabrics, wrist watches, television sets and other consumer goods to meet the needs of the people.

Last year a greater number of foreign government trade missions and businessmen visited China and more Chinese trade missions and personnel went abroad than in 1976. The 23 trade exhibitions China mounted abroad, which showed some of her achievements in economic construction and her foreign policy, attracted a total of eight million visitors.

INDUSTRY OFF TO 'FLYING START' IN NEW YEAR

OW151638Y Peking NCNA in English 1616 GMT 15 Jan 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Peking, January 15, 1978 (HSINHUA)--China's industry was off to a flying start in the first ten days of the new year with virtually all branches topping their state targets or setting peak records.

Two new oilfields went into production and high-yield oil and gas wells were drilled in several new areas under exploration. Daily output of crude oil and gas exceeded the state targets, setting an all-time high.

I. 16 Jan 78

E 20

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Coal output in these ten days was over 14 percent above the quota, and the targets for the production of steel, pig iron, rolled steel and eight non-ferrous metals were all overfulfilled.

Rail transport was the best ever since the founding of new China.

The machine-building, power, chemical and light industries also made a good start in the new year.

The New Year's Day editorial of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, the journal RED FLAG and the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY called on the people of the whole country to speed up the pace of construction, saying: "We are fully confident of our ability to accelerate the development of the national economy."

The workers, cadres and scientific and technical personnel are trying as best they can to find ways and means to stimulate the growth of the national economy.

In the Taching oilfield, a red banner in China's industry, more than 6,000 cadres at all levels worked alongside the workers at drilling sites and oil production posts on New Year's Day. Output of crude oil that day was the highest since the oilfield was opened. Production and transport of crude oil and other major targets from January 1 to 10 were all overfulfilled.

A "100-day" emulation drive was started on January 1 by 125 coal mines to fulfill their targets for excavation every day and achieve the best in output, quality, consumption and production cost. All the collieries involved did very well in the first ten days. The coal industry as a whole is taking effective measures to organize production more rationally, spread new techniques and raise the level of mechanization so as to keep abreast with the fast developing national economy.

The metallurgical industry, which suffered seriously from sabotage by the gang of four, has been running at high gear since the turn of the year. In the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, China's biggest steel centre, a new large blast furnace produced twice as much pig iron on New Year's Day as the day before. The three big steel mills there are competing for higher output, longer life-span of furnaces and shorter heats. A campaign is being carried out to achieve smooth coordination among work procedures connected in a chain-like series. The workers try in every way to make things easier for each other so as to ensure smooth-going of the whole process of production.

Production in the major metallurgical enterprises in Shanghai, Peking, Wuhan, Paotou, Taiyuan, Chungking and Tientsin increased by a big margin during the first ten days of this year over the same period of last year.

The rapid increases of production were attended by growing transport over land and sea. The railways overfulfilled their targets for freight traffic and turn-round of rolling-stock in the first ten days.

Shanghai harbour topped all its quotas for the shipment of coal, ores, grain, chemical fertilizer, pesticides and other important materials. There was a big increase in the volume of cargo handling over the corresponding period of last year.

Leading cadres from all industries and trades have gone to grassroots units to join the workers in an all-out effort to develop the national economy as quickly as possible. They help improve enterprise management, organize production scientifically and implement the various economic policies such as distribution to each according to his work. The technical personnel are devoting their energies to the technical revolution and drive for innovations in cooperation with the workers.

Most of the leading members of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industries have gone to work in oilfields and oil refineries. They spent New Year's Day working with rank-and-filers at well sites or in workshops.

Many factories and mines had their equipment overhauled before the new year. With full confidence in a rapid development of the national economy, the workers did everything possible to renovate the existing equipment and tap the potential of production. Many enterprises have launched a movement to increase production, practise economy, improve quality and reduce production cost by lowering consumption and recycling used materials.

AFP: CHINA BUILDING NEW FIGHTER AIRCRAFT

OW131402Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1345 GMT 13 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, Jan 13 (AFP)--China is using the advanced technology of imported Rolls Royce engines to give top speed to its latest delta-wing fighter aircraft, the F-12, an article in a leftwing paper, WEN WEI PO, said here today.

Though still on the design board, the F-12 is believed to have a speed higher than the Mach 1.56 (1.56 times the sound speed) of the F-9, China's new jet-fighter now in mass production at Shenyang, capital of northeast China's Liaoning Province, the article revealed.

The writer of the article, who had interviewed British, American, Australian, Italian, French and Japanese experts quoted them as saying that though not yet attaining the pinnacle of technology, the design of China's F-9 is something rare in the aviation world today. It is such a vast improvement on the MIG-19 that it is almost a totally new design, the article claimed. The new streamlining of the F-9 exterior has reduced air resistance to a much lesser degree than that met by the MIG-19, it stated.

Some of the improvements in the Chinese F-9 fighter as revealed by the article:

--The F-9 has abandoned the MIG-19's huge nose-cone air-intake housing, which causes great inflight resistance, for two smaller air intake housings tucked away at the roots of the wings, thus greatly reducing air resistance.

--The F-9 has changed the MIG-19's nose-cone design into a needle-point to further reduce air resistance.

--The F-9 has got rid of the shorter (9 meters long), wider wings of the MIG-19 for longer (10.02 meters), narrower wings to boost the jet's buoyancy.

I. 16 Jan 78

E 22

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

--The F-9 has the Soviet RD-98-311 twin engines of MIG-19 improved to add 20 percent more power so that it is able to attain a speed between Mach 1.56 and Mach 2, much faster than MIG-19's Mach 1.42.

--The F-9 carries not only guided missiles but also bombs and two 30mm cannons instead of the MIG's all missiles weaponry.

19 NEW DEEP-WATER BERTHS ADDED TO MAJOR SEAPORTS IN 1977

OW150757Y Peking NCNA in English 0710 GMT 15 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 15, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Nineteen new deep-water berths for vessels of 10,000 tons and upwards were put to use along China's sea coast in 1977.

Among the auxiliary projects completed in 1977 were new railways, roads, water mains, oil pipe lines, power transmission lines, communications facilities, ware-houses, depots, maintenance plants, loading and unloading equipment and residential quarters.

Emphasis was laid on the improvement of the three major sea ports--Shanghai, Tientsin and Canton, on large deep-water berths and on the mechanization and automation of loading and unloading.

Grain is an important cargo going through Shanghai port. After improvement, the port now unloads one 15,000-ton grain ship in 24 hours as against more than 100 hours required before.

The first phase of the construction of Canton's Huang-Pu new harbour is nearing completion. The newly added automatic conveyor system and modern equipment have virtually eliminated manual labour in handling grain and other bulk cargo. An automatic grain suction machine handles 400 tons of grain per hour. The electronic weighing machines automatically checks and registers the volume of goods going through the port.

A leading member in charge of capital construction of the Ministry of Communications said that China would speed up harbour construction this year so as to meet the needs of the country's fast developing national economy and foreign trade.

BRIEFS

MACHINE PRODUCTION--Peking, 7 Jan--Plants under the First Ministry of Machine-Building in China overfulfilled their 1977 total output value plan by 12 percent. They include plants making tractors, walking tractors, diesel engines, petroleum equipment, mining equipment, power generating units, machine tools, and motor vehicles and their parts. They are scattered across 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including Honan, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Yunnan, Shantung, Chekiang and Heilungkiang. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1136 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW]

HYBRID RICE CULTIVATION--Peking, Jan 9--Total acreage planted to hybrid rice in China this year is 2 million hectares, 17 times more than last year. China started large-area experimental planting of hybrid rice in 1975 and increases in output have been between 20 and 30 percent. Hunan Province has the largest area planted to hybrid rice with more than 1 million hectares. This alone added 750,000 tons to the grain output there this year despite poor weather. [Peking NCNA in English 1212 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW]

ANHWEI PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

HK160815Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "On the afternoon of 10 January, the first plenum of the Fourth Anhwei Provincial CPPCC Committee held a session to listen to the work report of the Standing Committee of the third provincial CPPCC committee delivered by Comrade Chang Kai-fan, vice chairman of the third provincial CPPCC committee. Comrade Ku Cho-hsin, secretary of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, attended the meeting. In his work report, Comrade Chang Kai-fan reviewed the work done by the third provincial CPPCC committee, talked about the present excellent situation in our province and put forward present and future tasks for the provincial CPPCC committee."

After affirming the great achievements scored by all fronts throughout the province since the smashing of the gang of four and hailing the excellent situation throughout the country and in our province, Comrade Chang Kai-fan pointed out: "At present our country has entered a new stage of development in socialist revolution and construction. In accordance with the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and the spirit of the fifth provincial people's congress, the provincial CPPCC committee's future major tasks are:

"1. We must further organize and push forward all the patriotic democratic parties and the patriotic people from all circles throughout our province to actively participate in the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei and carry through to the end this great political revolution. We must especially expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary political program dished up by the gang of four and their crimes in sabotaging the revolutionary united front so as to continue to test and temper ourselves in the struggle. We must distinguish between right and wrong in line, ideology, politics and theory.

"2. We must continue to organize all patriotic democratic parties and the patriotic people from all circles to study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and the party's principles and policies so as to remold their world outlook.

"3. We must organize members of the patriotic democratic parties, the patriotic people and the people on the science and technology, culture, education and health and other fronts to give full play to their professional skills and technical speciality in their work posts so as to contribute to the rapid development of the national economy and to the achievement of the four modernizations.

"4. We must conduct political consultative and other political activities and continue to implement the principle of 'overall plans, reasonable arrangements, long-term co-existence and mutual supervision' so as to better relations with each other, strengthen unity, bring the role of the CPPCC committee into full play and help the party and government do a better job of all work in our province.

"5. We must continue to urge the patriotic democratic parties and patriotic people from all circles throughout our province to actively participate in the struggle to oppose the two hegemonies, the Soviet Union and the United States, and modern revisionism. We must continue to push forward all the people concerned to contribute to the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying our motherland."

I. 16 Jan 78

G 2

REC
EAST REGION

ANHWEI CONFERENCE DISCUSSES ACCEPTANCE OF NEW COLLEGE STUDENTS

HK130845Y Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "This province's work concerning accepting new students for universities, middle-level institutions and technical schools will start soon. Recently, the provincial student enrollment committee of institutions of higher education held a conference on work concerning accepting new students. The conference implemented the important directives by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on student enrollment and the spirit of the documents concerned."

Attending the conference were responsible persons of offices for student enrollment at prefectural and municipal levels, comrades who are responsible for examining and selected students and responsible comrades of college enrollment teams who had been sent to various areas.

"Comrade Li Cheng-tung, director of the Department of Culture and Education of the provincial party committee, spoke at the conference.

"The conference decided that accepting new students for institutions of higher education concerns improving the quality of education, quickly training capable people and scoring positive achievements at an early date. This is very important work which is aimed at realizing the four modernizations and building our country into a powerful socialist state before the end of the century."

"We must resolutely implement Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng's important directives on student enrollment and the relevant documents of the State Council and the Education Ministry.

"We must uphold the principle of comprehensively evaluating moral, intellectual and physical qualities and the principle of selecting the best students.

"We must carry forward the party's fine tradition and style and must resolutely put an end to the bad practices including getting 'backdoor benefits.'

"Under the leadership of party committees at all levels, we must do a good job of accepting new students for universities, middle-level institutions and technical schools for the 1977 academic year."

The conference pointed out: In accepting new students we must comprehensively evaluate their moral, intellectual and physical qualities. On the premise of guaranteeing political quality, we must select students who have good academic records and good health. Colleges of coal should pay attention to accepting workers of coal factories and coal mines and should pay attention to accepting graduates of senior high schools in coal areas. Medical colleges should pay attention to accepting good barefoot doctors. Teachers colleges should pay attention to accepting good teachers of civil-run schools. Agricultural colleges should pay attention to accepting good activists in agricultural technology. Institutes of foreign languages should pay attention to accepting graduates of schools of foreign languages, to accepting workers, peasants and soldiers who have comparatively good foundations in foreign languages and to accepting the graduating students of senior high schools, arts and science students must stick to their specialities.

"Most new students of institutions of higher education must be sons and daughters of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and martyrs, who are good in the political and ideological aspects. We should also properly accept students from families of the exploiting class who are good in political aspects and who achieved distinguished examination results."

1. 16 Jan 78

G 3

PRC
EAST REGION

If students have the same moral, intellectual and physical qualities, we must pay attention to accepting female students and to accepting female students of Taiwan Province, youths from Hong Kong and Macao and young returned Overseas Chinese.

Leading cadres at all levels and student enrollment personnel must set an example with their own conduct, be models in observing party discipline and the state's law, carry forward the party's fine tradition and style, uphold principles, resolutely put an end to the bad practices of getting 'backdoor benefits' and of practicing favoritism and irregular conducts."

Accepting new students must be a collective decision, not a private decision. It is forbidden to accept new students through the backdoor.

Representatives who attended the conference are determined to victoriously fulfill the task of student enrollment for the 1977 academic year.

VARIATIONS-CORRECTIONS TO FUKIEN REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE NAMELIST

The following namelist of the new Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee--supplied by Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese on 12 January--corrects and clarifies certain names appearing in the item published on page G 5 of the 12 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT entitled "Liao Chih-kao Elected Chairman of Fukien Revolutionary Committee:"

Page G 6, first paragraph, make read:

Liao Chih-kao was elected chairman and the following as vice chairmen: Ma Hsing-yuan, Chin Chao-tien, Wu Hung-hsiang, Hsu Ya, Lan Jung-yu, Pai Chih-min, Liu Yung-sheng, Wang Yen [3769 3508], Chang Ko-hsin, Pi Chi-chang [3968 7139 2490] and Cheng Huo-pai [6774 3499 2226].

The NCNA report also added that at the 4 January session of the provincial revolutionary committee Li Tao-ming [2621 6670 2494] was appointed president of the Fukien Provincial Higher People's Court.

KIANGSI YOUTH RALLY CRITICIZES GANG OF FOUR FOLLOWERS

HK160745Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "On 5 January some 1,200 provincial and municipal youths held a rally to deeply expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four in usurping party and state power and the towering crimes of the gang of four and their confidants in Kiangsi in sabotaging youth work. Representatives of the Kiangsi Provincial CYL Committee, the Nanchang Municipal CYL Committee, the Nanchang diesel engine factory CYL Committee, the Kiangsi electronic instrument factory CYL Committee, the Kiangsi Normal College CYL Committee, the provincial factory of breeding animals of fine breeds CYL Committee and the Nanchang No. 2 Middle School, spoke at the rally.

"The representatives noted in their speeches that the gang of four antiparty clique frenziedly opposed Chairman Mao's line, principle and policy on youth work and vigorously tampered with the orientation and tasks of youth work. They negated the achievement scored in youth work under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line since liberation.

"They planted their close followers and black ace generals in CYL organizations in a vain attempt to control CYL organizations. They engaged in conspiracies and plots in a vain attempt to lead the masses of youths astray. They are the deadly enemies of CYL organizations and the masses of youths.

I. 16 Jan 78

C 4

PRC
EAST REGION

"The comrades who spoke noted furiously that the gang of four and the backbone elements of their factional network in Kiangsi vigorously discredited the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and leadership cadres of the party, government and army at all levels among youths. They dished up the so-called counterrevolutionary political program that 'veteran cadres are democrats and the democrats are capitalist roaders.' They deliberately used the class content that 'it is reasonable to rebel and counter the current' and incited youths to act against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and against party committees at all levels in a vain attempt to turn youths into tools for usurping party and state power and restoring capitalism. Their intention was indeed very ferocious."

The rally demanded that the masses of CYL members and youths throughout the province seriously study the New Year's Day editorial of the two central newspapers and one publication. They must stand in the forefront of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and further whip up an upsurge in exposing and criticizing the gang of four.

KIANGSU REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE COMFORT LETTER TO PLA

OW130632Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Jan 78 OW

[9 January comfort letter from Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee to Kiangsu PLA commanders and fighters, sick and wounded soldiers, families of martyrs and army men, and disabled, demobilized, retired and rehabilitated revolutionary soldiers]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, army men and people throughout Kiangsu have ushered in 1978 with complete confidence. At the beginning of this new year, the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee extends cordial greetings and a lofty revolutionary salute to you.

As in all other parts of the country, our province's revolution and production have developed rapidly and satisfactorily. Acting in accordance with the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, holding high Chairman Mao's great banner and resolutely implementing the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the people throughout the province have exposed and criticized the serious crimes of the gang of four and their agents in Kiangsu as well as those who actively participated in the conspiracies to usurp party and state power. The investigations of the individuals and incidents connected with the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power have largely been completed and the bourgeois factionalist setup of the gang and their followers have been dealt a heavy blow. People in the province are all enthusiastically displaying an unprecedentedly high degree of political enthusiasm. The revolutionary mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai and catch up with Hunan are developing vigorously. The dictatorship of the proletariat has never been so consolidated while public order has greatly improved to the tremendous satisfaction of the people.

During the victorious year, commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Kiangsu grasped the key link and ran the army well. They attained highly-encouraging results in penetratingly exposing and vigorously criticizing the gang of four's crimes in usurping party and state power and opposing and disrupting the army, in deepening their education in party ideology and line through a discussion of the "ten shoulds and ten shouldn'ts" so as to strengthen the party's absolute leadership over the army, revive and carry forward our army's fine traditions and work style and promote the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng and the "Hard-Bone 6th Company;" and in carrying out military preparedness and training.

I. 16 Jan 78

Q 5

PRC
EAST REGION

During the victorious year, PLA units stationed in Kiangsu showed utmost concern for and offered tremendous support to socialist revolution and construction in various localities. They propagated the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and helped local authorities run political evening schools so as to share the army's fine ideas, traditions and work style with the people. They assisted local authorities in carrying out militia training and in building up the militia, effectively defended the fruitful results of socialist revolution and construction and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. They vigorously supported rural areas in farmland capital construction, took an active part in the struggle to rapidly harvest and plant and resist natural disasters for a bumper harvest, enthusiastically prevented and treated diseases of the poor and lower-middle peasants and rescued poisoned [as heard] commune members, and conducted work on behalf of planned parenthood. The families of martyrs and army-men and disabled, demobilized, retired and rehabilitated revolutionary soldiers stormed and shattered the enemy's positions in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and selflessly fought to promote production and other work, thus achieving great results. All this is worthy of attention by all the people in the province.

Comrades, 1978 will be important for achieving marked success in 3 years in grasping the key link and running the country well. Let us further mobilize the masses to boldly carry out the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as our weapon. We must resolutely fight well in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, further distinguished right from wrong, eliminate chaos, restore order, and free our minds so as to insure complete victory in the struggle against the gang of four. We must do a good job in all fields, including politics, economy, military affairs, culture, education and science and technology, work confidently in an all-out effort to build socialism, quicken the pace of construction and push forward the national economy.

We must act in line with Chairman Mao's teaching on "being prepared against war, prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people" and "digging tunnels deep, storing grain everywhere and never seeking hegemony," maintain a high degree of vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war, do well in military training and army-people joint defense, firmly defend the dictatorship of the proletariat and our great socialist motherland, and be prepared at all times to liberate our sacred territory of Taiwan Province and wipe out any enemy that dares to intrude.

People throughout the province will follow Chairman Mao's consistent teaching in conducting extensive activities in support of the army, give preferential treatment to the families of army-men and strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. They will deepen the mass movement to learn from the PLA, from Lei Feng and from the "Hard-Bone 6th Company," enthusiastically support the PLA in properly building up army units and fulfilling all tasks, strive to do well in the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of army-men, and mobilize all quarters for serving the goal of building China into a modern, powerful socialist country.

PUBLIC SECURITY WORK ADVANCES SUCCESSFULLY IN SHANGHAI

OW160605Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 16 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Guided by the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well set forth by wise leader Chairman Hua, vast numbers of public security cadres and policemen in Shanghai Municipality have, under the leadership of party committees, achieved prominent results in strengthening public security work by relying on the masses. Forceful blows have been dealt at smash-and-grabbers aided and abetted by the gang of four, criminals seriously undermining public security and landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements who hated socialism and launched vengeful

I. 16 Jan 78

G 6

PRC
EAST REGION

counterattacks. Traffic accidents have decreased; traffic order has improved, new socialist morals, thinking and practices have been given full scope. The people of the whole municipality are proud and elated with the stable and good social order in Shanghai.

Public security in Shanghai suffered the most from the sabotage and disruption by the gang of four. Since the founding of the country, the public security front in Shanghai had been successful in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and was approved by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and praised by the people of the whole municipality. However, in order to usurp party and state power and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, the gang of four gravely damaged public security work. They reversed the relationship between ourselves and the enemy and put forward the counterrevolutionary slogan of "two negations and one smashing," cruelly persecuting vast numbers of public security cadres and policemen. The gang of four made a mess of social security and disrupted social order by destroying the revolutionary legal system, thus undermining socialist revolution and socialist construction.

After the smashing of the gang of four, the long-suppressed indignation of the masses of cadres and policemen in Shanghai erupted like a volcano. The public security department held several 10,000-man rallies attended by cadres from the whole department as well as thousands of criticism meetings at the grassroots level. Participants in the rallies and meetings condemned both orally and in writing the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four in undermining Chairman Mao's line on public security work and wrecking the revolutionary legal system and social order. Through the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the masses of public security cadres and policemen freed themselves from their mental shackles and rectified the errors concerning the line on public security, which was once confounded by the gang of four. In high spirits, the participants pledged to realize the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well.

The profound changes taken place in public security work in Shanghai are the results of joint efforts by the vast numbers of public security cadres and policemen and the broad masses of people. After the smashing of the gang of four, public security cadres and policemen restored and consolidated thousands of public security mass organizations by following the policy formulated by Chairman Mao that public security organizations must rely on the broad masses of people and integrate them with special organizations. Public security organizations composed jointly of public security cadres and policemen and the people have been established everywhere. In strengthening traffic management work, the vast numbers of traffic cadres and policemen have achieved good results in relying on and organizing the masses.

At present, public security cadres and policemen in Shanghai are determined to follow Chairman Hua's directive on strengthening public security work and the socialist legal system and, firmly grasping the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, implement in an all-round and accurate manner a series of lines, principles and policies on public security work formulated by Chairman Mao. They pledge to go all out and make big changes in order to create even more stable social conditions for defending socialist revolution and for insuring the rapid development of the national economy.

I. 16 Jan 78

G 7

PRC
EAST REGION

TSINAN PLA UNIT RESTUDIES 1975 MILITARY COMMISSION DECISIONS

OW131128Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0700 GMT 12 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tsinan, 12 Jan 1978--A certain division of Tsinan PLA units has restudied the documents of the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission held in 1975 and has again corrected the question of right and wrong turned upside down by the gang of four.

The division's commanders and fighters unequivocally pointed out: The 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission was approved by the great leader Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee and was held under the personal concern of Chairman Mao. The principles and policies adopted by the meeting were correct and the important speeches delivered by Vice Chairman Yeh and Teng at the meeting were completely in line with Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's concept on army-building.

Commanders and fighters have revised their training plan according to the spirit of the enlarged meeting and have whipped up a mass upsurge in military training. Scores of division and regimental-level cadres have led hundreds of office cadres to company-level units to grasp the tasks of preparedness for war and unit consolidation. An unprecedented excellent situation has emerged in unit consolidation and preparedness for war.

Chang Ching-min, the division commander, personally wrote articles to laud the Military Commission's enlarged meeting. In conjunction with education on the "10 shoulds and shouldn'ts," the division party committee led various offices and troop units in further clarifying why it is necessary to affirm the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission, why the two speeches were correct, how the gang of four attacked the enlarged meeting and the nature of their criminal aims.

By restudying the documents of the Military Commission's 1975 enlarged meeting, vast numbers of commanders and fighters have pointedly solved the four questions, thus again correcting the question of right and wrong turned upside down by the gang of four.

1. What was correct? To eradicate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line or to "negate the excellent situation" and spread the fallacy that "the present is not as good as the past?"

The comrades pointed out that the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission was the first important meeting on military affairs held after the Lin Piao antiparty clique was smashed. It was only natural to purge Lin Piao's crimes in sabotaging army building and to eradicate his remaining pernicious influence.

The speeches of Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng exposed and criticized Lin Piao's bourgeois line on military affairs and its danger to army building. They pointed out that it was necessary to carry forward the PLA's fine traditions and build the army well. Their speeches reflected the desire and demands of the vast number of PLA commanders and fighters. But the gang of four slandered the two speeches as "negating the excellent situation", spreading the fallacy that "the present is not as good as the past" and aiming at "reversing verdicts and restoration."

The vast number of commanders and fighters pointed out that, when talking about "reversing verdicts," it was precisely the gang of four and no one else that should be condemned.

2. By persistently taking war as the key link, was the army persisting in taking class struggle as the key link or negating class struggle as the key link?

I. 16 Jan 78

Q 8

PRC
EAST REGION

The comrades said that in the entire historical stage of socialism, the army should persist in Chairman Mao's teaching of taking class struggle as the key link. But the army is a tool of class struggle, and war is the highest form of class struggle. Therefore, taking "BE PREPARED AGAINST WAR" as the key link in guiding and promoting various tasks in the army is the embodiment of Chairman Mao's instruction of taking class struggle as the key link. In his speech at the Military Commission's enlarged meeting, Vice Chairman Teng clearly proposed that the army should take "consolidation" and "be prepared against war" as the key link. This was completely in line with the party's basic line.

3. In consolidation a revolution or restoration? The commanders and fighters pointed out that "THE ARMY MUST BE CONSOLIDATED" was Chairman Mao's consistent concept. It is also the PLA's fine tradition.

4. Is raising military training to the same high level as military strategy a mere military viewpoint?

The comrades said: Being soldiers, we must be ready to fight wars at any time. In order to be prepared for war, it is necessary to strengthen military training. This has always been true in the past and is so today. In view of the sabotage activities of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the Military Commission's enlarged meeting called on the whole army to regard military training as important as military strategy and to grasp it well. This call was greatly significant in insuring the invincibility of our armed forces in future antiaggression wars. The gang of four attacked and slandered this call as being "a purely military point of view." This fully showed that the gang of four were a bunch of bourgeois careerists who knew nothing about fighting a war but were only concerned about conspiracies and schemes.

BRIEFS

CHEKIANG HEALTH MEETING--A Chekiang provincial meeting of representatives of advanced units in promoting public health was held in Hangchow from 5 to 9 January. The meeting was attended by 657 representatives from various prefectures and departments who had distinguished themselves in promoting patriotic health and eliminating pests and diseases. Chang Tzu-shih, Standing Committee member of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke. The meeting reviewed the patriotic health campaign in the province in the past year and more since the smashing of the gang of four. [Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jan 78 OW]

KIANGSU INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--Kiangsu Province has overfulfilled its industrial output plan for 1977 with total output increasing 17.5 percent over that in 1976. Of 64 major industrial products, the output plan for 37 products including steel, coke, crude oil, insecticides, cement, motor vehicles, tractors, crude salt and cigarettes was fulfilled 1 month ahead of schedule. Output of steel, electric power and coal, as well as support-agriculture and light industrial products, showed a marked increase. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Jan 78 OW]

I. 16 Jan 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

HUPEH LEADER DELIVERS WORK REPORT AT CONGRESS

HK150130Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Jan 78 HK

[Second Secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee Chen Pi-hsien's 30 December 1977 work report adopted on 5 January at first session of Fifth Hupeh People's Congress:

"Hold Aloft Chairman Mao's Great Banner, Closely Follow Chairman Hua To Advance From Victory to Victory"--read by announcer]

[Summary] "Our guiding ideology for this congress is 'hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, resolutely implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, grasp the key link in running the country and Hupeh well, continue the revolution, unite all forces that can be united, mobilize all positive factors and struggle to realize the demand of achieving great success in three years. We must grasp the key link in running the country well, fulfill the various fighting tasks put forward by the 11th National CCP Congress, and build our country into a great, modern and powerful socialist state within this century.'

"In accordance with the decision of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee and on behalf of the Hupeh Provincial Revolutionary Committee, I now deliver the work report to the congress."

Part I

The Hupeh Provincial Revolutionary Committee was founded on 5 February 1968 in our country's first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, after winning the great victory of smashing Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters.

Through the political revolution of the Cultural Revolution, our party has won victory in the 9th, 10th and 11th line struggles. This has enabled our country to avoid the danger of capitalist restoration. The PLA in our province has made outstanding contributions in "three supports and two militaries" work.

The people in the countryside have determinedly conducted the movement to learn from Tachai. By 1976, 25 counties and municipalities throughout the province had become progressives in learning from Tachai. The total output of grain throughout the province had increased by 33 percent over 1965; the total output of cotton had increased by 20 percent over 1965; pigs and afforestation have also developed greatly. The output of industrial crops, including tobacco, silk cocoons, tea, sugar and jute surpassed previous records; farmland capital construction has scored great achievements; the level of agricultural mechanization has been greatly enhanced; commune and brigade enterprises have been greatly developed; and the collective economy has been continuously consolidated and strengthened. Fixed assets of the state industries and enterprises throughout the province in 1976 increased by 260 percent over 1965; the total value of industrial output has increased by 150 percent; and raw materials, fuels and power generation have been greatly developed. The output of iron and steel increased 100 percent and 150 percent, respectively, over 1965 and the output of coal and electricity increased by 300 percent. The development of industry supporting agriculture has been comparatively fast: The output of chemical fertilizer in 1976 was 700 percent greater than in 1965; the output of diesel engines increased 14-fold; and hand-guided tractors increased 17-fold. The output value of light industry doubled in 1965. Communications and transport have also been greatly developed and foreign trade and exports have also scored great achievements.

Since 5 February 1968, local financial revenue throughout the province has surpassed the total of the previous 18 years. Primary school education has been basically popularized. The number of junior and senior middle schools increased by 300 percent and 1,000 percent respectively over 1965. A large number of educated young people have settled in the countryside.

Scientific research throughout the province has scored a number of important achievements. In the countryside, cooperative medical services have been generally established, greatly improving medical conditions.

"With the support and close coordination from the PLA, political and legal work, public security, the militia and the people's air defense have also scored prominent achievements."

All these achievements have been further consolidated and developed since smashing the gang of four. In the past year, the political revolution to expose and criticize the gang of four has deepened throughout the province.

"In November 1977, with the approval of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees dealt with the few black ace generals of the gang of four."

"Rights and wrongs in line, which were distorted by the gang of four, have been gradually corrected. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line can be more smoothly implemented on the various fronts. After serious investigations, the majority of the prefectures and departments have basically clarified which persons and deeds were involved with the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four to usurp party and state power."

A brand new situation has appeared in the various large enterprises. Industrial production is no longer at a standstill and is gradually increasing. The total value of industrial output in 1977 is expected to surpass the previous record, with an increase of 20.6 percent over 1976. Compared with 1976, 1977 steel output is expected to increase by 18 percent, coal by 21 percent, and chemical fertilizer by 24 percent. The total value of light industrial output is expected to increase by 20.2 percent. Cargoes transported by rail are expected to increase by 10.9 percent and shipping by rivers and highways has also scored great achievements. Agricultural production at the crucial moment this year experienced low temperatures and rain and a shortage of industrial products for agriculture. Yet the total output of grain in 1977 was second only to 1976, the highest level ever recorded. Cotton is expected to remain the same as in 1976. The autumn sowing is better than 1976, and the scale of farmland capital construction has doubled. Financial revenues throughout the province in 1977 are expected to overfulfill the state plan by 8.8 percent. Purchases for foreign trade may also be overfulfilled. In 1977, on the basis of developing production, 60 percent of the staff and workers received increases in income. The party's united front policy is being implemented, further mobilizing the activism of the various patriotic parties, patriotic persons and returned Overseas Chinese to build socialism.

Part II

"In the year since smashing the gang of four, the great changes in the situation and the victorious progress in various tasks have enabled us to understand still more profoundly the great significance of the serious struggle of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, particularly the smashing of the gang of four."

After the founding of the provincial revolutionary committee, the few followers of the gang of four in Hupeh conducted sabotage and disruption, using the positions they had seized. In 1975, the party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels in our province exercised the dictatorship of the proletariat over these criminals. However, in 1976 the gang of four and their black ace generals further stepped up their counterrevolutionary conspiracy. At that time, Chiang Ching and Wang Hung-wen encouraged their black ace generals in Hupeh to attack and fabricate accusations against the Hupeh provincial CCP

I. 16 Jan 78

H 3

PRO
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

and revolutionary committees, organize a counterrevolutionary underground command and direct their spearhead at Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, and comrades Hua Kuo-feng, Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing.

"At the plenum held by the provincial revolutionary committee in October 1976, they adopted the tactics of surprise attack to overthrow the original agenda and reverse the verdict. Their counterrevolutionary air of usurping party and state power reached a new height."

From 1974 to 1976, they brought chaos and unrest to our whole province. The political losses we suffered are beyond estimate. Affected by the gang of four and their black ace generals, we too had some leadership cadres who had said some incorrect things and made some mistakes. A small number of persons made some more serious mistakes. However, the majority of the leadership comrades are good or fairly good.

Part III

"Since the victorious conclusion of the first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, our country has already entered into a new period of development. Wise leader Chairman Hua pointed out: Now that the gang of four has been overthrown, we can follow Chairman Mao's instructions to realize stability and unity and bring about great order across the land. The 11th National CCP Congress has clearly pointed out the orientation for us to win new victories in socialist revolution and construction."

At present, the situation at home is excellent. The international situation is also excellent. An international united front of uniting with the Third World, winning over the Second World and opposing the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, is developing. The factors of war are increasing significantly.

"Since liberation, our province's industry and agriculture and the various other socialist construction projects have developed greatly. However, compared with the demands of the development of the situation and with the progressive fraternal provinces, there are still quite a number of shortcomings. There still exist the problems of slow speed, low levels, unevenness and lack of completeness in our agricultural development. The foundation is still not strong. In industry, there still exist quite a number of weak links. Our production skills, our labor productivity and business management are still very backward. Work of the various departments in our superstructure still cannot catch up with the needs of the economic foundation.

"To continue to conduct revolution in the spheres of the superstructure, production relations and production technology, to greatly speed up our pace, to build Hupeh well with still greater speed and to make still greater contributions to realizing the four modernizations throughout the country and to building our country into a great socialist powerful state are the glorious tasks of the people throughout the province." We must firmly bear speed in mind, seize time and shoulder this glorious task.

"Through hard work, we must build our province into a powerful industrial and agricultural production base and a consolidated strategic rear area with socialist agriculture as the strong foundation and with the iron and steel industry as the key point. Raw materials, fuels, motive power, machinery, the chemical industry, textiles and the electronics industry must form a comparatively complete system, with agriculture and light and heavy industry developing in harmony. On this basis, we must further fully realize the four modernizations.

I. 16 Jan 78

H 4

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

"Our concrete objective of struggle is: By 1980, one-third of the province's counties should be built into Tachai-type counties; one-third of the enterprises should be built into Taching-type enterprises; agriculture should basically realize mechanization; the quantity of chemical fertilizer for each mou of farmland should be 1.5 times that of 1977; and the area of high- and stable-yielding farmland insuring good harvests irrespective of drought and flooding should account for 70 percent of the total area of farmland, so that there is 1 mou of such land per capita of the farm population. On the basis of 1977, the total output of grain should increase by 25 percent. While the total output of cotton should increase by 10 percent, edible oil production should surpass the highest level ever recorded and pigs, aquatic products and other items of the diversified economy should be increased many times.

The key industrial enterprises under construction should be speeded up while those which will soon be completed should be completely put into operation according to plan.

"Steel production throughout the province should double the previous record. Local industry should be formed into a more complete system for supporting agriculture and into an auxiliary force for large industry. The province should attain self-sufficiency in light industrial products which are essential to the people's daily life. The total value of industrial output throughout the province should double the previous record. The daily life of the people in the cities and countryside should be greatly improved. Communications, commerce, science and technology, culture and education and public health should have comparatively greater development.

"On this basis and through working hard to implement the sixth 5-year plan, the whole province by 1985 should basically build Tachai-type counties and Taching-type enterprises everywhere; agriculture should fully realize mechanization; the quantity of chemical fertilizer for each mou of farmland should again increase by 70 percent over 1980; some 80 percent of the existing farmland should be turned into high- and stable-yielding farmland; and on the basis of 1980, the total output of grain should again increase by 25 percent."

In industry we should build a comparatively complete machine-building system with steel as the key link so we can produce complete sets of equipment such as motor vehicles, ships and tractors. We must develop a stronger basic chemical industry and electronics industry.

"The industrial departments should basically grasp modern progressive technology. The output of steel throughout the province should increase by 60 percent on the basis of 1980; on the basis of self-sufficiency, the majority of light industrial products should show surpluses; the people's living standards should improve still more; communications, commerce, science and technology, culture and education and public health should develop correspondingly.

"By the year 2000, in accordance with the demands of the state, we should fully realize modernization in agriculture, industry, national defense, and science and technology; in the various spheres of production technology, we should reach and, in a few cases, surpass advanced world standards. In the coming 23 years, we must further seriously and properly grasp birth control so that the increase in population and the development of the national economy can maintain a more reasonable ration.

"The key to the 23 years lies with the first 8 years. We must fight hard for 8 years, fight an unprecedented war of decisive significance and strive for high speed and high levels so as to lay a strong foundation for still greater development and for fully realizing the four modernizations."

I. 16 Jan 78

H 5

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Due to the interference from the gang of four and the shortcomings in our work, there are many difficulties which we must overcome, and we must not underestimate them. With the favorable conditions we have, we can work hard at socialism and overcome our difficulties, which cannot be worse than what we experienced before. Undoubtedly, socialist construction throughout the province is bound to develop still better.

"Through investigation and study and summing up positive and negative experiences, we must effectively obtain a clearer picture of the concrete line, principle and policy of work for our own front, and formulate practical regulations, systems and methods so as to enable the various tasks to advance still better along the correct road."

"The units where the movement has been launched comparatively late and has not been conducted well enough and progress is slow must follow the demands of the 11th National CCP Congress and, under the party committees' unified leadership, firmly grasp progress. The emphasis of exposure and criticism and investigation must be placed on the period since the 10th National CCP Congress and particularly since the criticism of Lin Biao and Confucius. Naturally, the interference and sabotage of the gang of four have existed for some time and cannot be eliminated all of a sudden. But the point of emphasis must be clearly understood.

"In struggle, we must seriously implement the party's policy, hold firm to the main orientation of struggle, strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different kinds of contradictions, help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack. We must isolate to the greatest extent and concentrate our attack on the gang of four and a handful of diehard followers whose crimes are serious and who refuse to repent. Regarding those comrades who in the past said and did wrong things in the circumstances where the gang of four and their black ace generals suppressed them from above and below, we must let them take part in the three publicities, in line comparison, in summing up experiences and lessons, in enhancing their understanding and in correcting their mistakes. So long as they seriously make self criticism, we must support them in boldly doing their work. We were doing so at the previous stage, and we will continue to do so in the future."

Most people who made mistakes can be saved and can correct their mistakes. We must win over all those who can be won, turn passive factors into active factors, unite 95 percent of the cadres and masses, organize them into a massive force and win new victories in socialist revolution and construction. We must also concentrate a certain period of time on exposing and criticizing the gang of four, give free rein to the masses, closely coordinate between the cities and countryside, and deal blows at the class enemy's sabotage activities and those who corrupt, steal and speculate. This is an important, integral part of eradicating the remnant poison of the gang of four.

"At the same time, we must oppose extravagance and waste. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the State Council, we must take class struggle as the key link, simultaneously grasp the three big revolutions and integrate still more closely the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four with the mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai. We must organize still better the activism of the cadres and masses animated through exposing and criticizing the gang of four, go all out, aim high and build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results. We must lead the entire national economy onto the socialist track in a planned and proportioned way and with high-speed development and rapidly promote our province's national economy.

"We must resolutely implement the general principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor in developing the national economy, further concentrate our efforts on agriculture and lay a good foundation for the high-speed development of the national economy. Historical experience shows that without sufficient grain there will be no true high speed. When the foundation of agriculture is strong, the development of the national economy will have no consequent problems. We must first make a success of agriculture in order to shoulder the glorious and difficult tasks of socialist construction. This becomes still more pressing under the demand of realizing the four modernizations.

"We must determinedly follow the order 'agriculture, light industry, heavy industry' in making arrangements for the national economic plan and put agriculture in the first position for developing the national economy so as to enable our province's agriculture, light industry and heavy industry to develop and promote one another. The various departments and the various trades and professions must face the countryside, support agriculture still better, support the collective economy and give the green light for the development of agriculture."

We must further launch the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, launch education in the party's basic line, and rectify leadership groups, management of people's communes and commune and brigade enterprises.

"We must seriously implement the party's various economic policies in the countryside, determinedly follow the principle of running the communes democratically with diligence and thrift and follow the principle 'from each according to his ability and to each according to his work.' We must practice 'equal pay for equal work' for men and women. The production teams and the commune and brigade enterprises must strengthen management, actively develop production, strive to reduce costs, and reduce the number of nonproductive personnel. We must realize 'increase in income after increasing production,' 'more pay for more work' and making good distributions. We must continuously consolidate and develop the collective economy. To build Tachai-type counties, we must follow the six criteria put forward by Chairman Hua, set strict demands and not lower the criteria.

"We must determinedly follow the principle of taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development. First, we must speed up the development of grain. Speaking of the whole province, we must concentrate our efforts and build the Chiangnan Plain into a firm base of commodity grain. At the same time, we must strengthen construction in the Hsiangyang and (Shanpei) areas. The various prefectures and counties must formulate and grasp their own bases of commodity grain."

The mountainous areas also have the task of building their own grain bases. The counties which still have to import grain must strive to have their own surpluses without relying on outside supplies.

"In 1978, our province must mainly tackle reaching the National Agricultural Development Plan target for grain yields. We must continue to effectively develop rice production. At the same time, we must also strive to achieve comparatively large increases in the production of summer grain and autumn dryland crops in 1 to 2 years. We must strive to change the situation of instability in the production of cotton and unevenness in yield and continue to increase output of cotton. At the same time, we must fight a war of emancipation of edible oil in a big way.

"Mountainous areas account for half of the whole province's area. Mountainous areas are treasuries for the diversified economy and for minerals, as well as important strategically. Speeding up reclamation and building of the mountainous areas is an important task in our province's socialist construction. We must effectively strengthen our leadership, strengthen support from various quarters for building the mountainous areas and strive to change the backward outlook of the mountainous areas."

"In accordance with the characteristics of the mountainous areas, we must effectively develop and run diversified economy bases according to the local conditions so that we can do our best and so that the soil is put to best use, the material is fully utilized, the socialist collective economy is continuously consolidated and strengthened and greater contributions are made to the state.

"We must continue to grasp afforestation throughout the province, effectively develop forestry, and cover the motherland with trees and foliage. We must also regard farmland capital construction as a great socialist cause, strive to conduct it well, basically improve the conditions for agricultural production, transform the outlook of the petty peasant economy, and strengthen our ability to resist natural disasters. We must make overall plans, clearly understand the orientation of our main attack, strive to improve quality and quantity and stress results.

"In schistosomiasis-affected areas, farmland capital construction must be integrated with the elimination of snails. We must get rid of schistosomiasis in our province within a short period. We must conduct rounding off work of projects and tapping of potentials and give full play to the efficiency of the existing farmland capital construction projects. In the newly constructed projects, we must be concerned for both the long term and the present and strive to benefit from them this year. While grasping farmland capital construction, we must also be concerned with production and make a success of tending crops in the current year. We must regard popularization of methane, planting green manure, raising pigs and collecting manure and the extensive development of manure resources as an important aspect of farmland capital construction and effectively grasp it well.

We must speed up the pace of agricultural mechanization. To basically realize agricultural mechanization by 1980 is the cause left behind by the great leader Chairman Mao. We must exert our greatest efforts to win back the time which was lost by the sabotage of the gang of four in agricultural mechanization.

The arrangements for agricultural mechanization must be rapidly organized and implemented. We must mobilize the forces from the various aspects and grasp the key point.

"Existing agricultural machinery must be well managed and utilized. We must raise the percentage of agricultural machinery in good running order and its utilization on farmland and give full play to the role of agricultural machinery. While raising the standard of agricultural mechanization, we must regard scientific farming as an important way to speed up the development of agriculture, put it in a prominent position, effectively strengthen our leadership over agricultural scientific experiments, continuously strengthen and improve the ranks of agricultural scientific researchers, fully implement the eight-point charter for agriculture, determinedly transform agricultural technology and continuously raise the level of scientific farming." We must further run state farms well and give full play to their demonstration role. "We must give further play to the role of industry in the national economy as the leading factor. In connection with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must deeply launch the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry, follow the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and the six demands for rectifying enterprises and effectively rectify the enterprises by batches and groups.

"On this basis, we must strictly follow the six criteria of Taching-type enterprises and strive to build the enterprises into Taching-type enterprises. We must establish and put on a sound basis in all enterprises the system of managerial responsibility under the leadership of the party committee and implement the system of post responsibility and other basic systems.

"While rectifying the basic-level units, we must seriously work to improve management over industry and economics and gradually formulate various management rules and work descriptions. We must exert our greatest efforts to insure that the state's key construction projects and key enterprises in our province are grasped well. At the same time, we must grasp local industry well. Local industry must further be led onto the track of taking agriculture as the foundation, so that industry will focus on agriculture and promote agriculture.

"We must be able to see that the industrial potentials in our province are very great. In future, particularly in the coming few years, the main way to increase production relies on tapping potentials, innovations and transformation. We must give full play to the capacity of the existing enterprises. At the same time, we must emphatically strengthen the weak links. Raw materials-fuels and power resources particularly electricity, are the prominent weak links in our province's current industrial development. We must follow the instructions of Chairman Hua and try by every way possible to promote the electricity industry. We must also make full plans and make full use of our province's water resources to generate electricity. At the same time, we should develop a number of thermoelectric stations, integrate the large, medium and small, develop both hydroelectric power stations and thermal power stations, let the people throughout the province run electricity, and increase the use of electricity in the communes and brigades. We must utilize electricity in a planned, safe and economic way

"We must build new coal shafts in a planned way. At the same time, we must increase the output of the old shafts, study and sum up experiences in burning stone coal and strive to enhance our province's self-sufficiency in coal.

"In the iron and steel industry, we must first run the state's key enterprises well. The local iron and steel industry must do a good job of rounding off projects, consolidation and improvement. On the basis of developing the fuel and power generating industries, we must strengthen the building of mines, give full play to the capacity of existing equipment and promote the output of pig iron, steel and rolled steel.

"We must correspondingly strengthen geology work, do a good job of comprehensive surveys, and discover more and investigate clearly underground resources. We must follow the principle of specialized coordination and cooperation to reorganize industry, fully give play to the capacity of the existing machine-building industry, do a good job of unified planning of products, and grasp well production of products which support agriculture.

"In the production of agricultural machinery, we must strive to reduce costs, gradually reduce prices and practice the system of guaranteed repairs, guaranteed refunds and guaranteed quality of replacement. We must also insure the production of parts. The industrial departments must organize forces to visit the countryside to guide and help the rural communes and brigades to repair agricultural machinery. The personnel who go to the countryside must maintain an arduous and modest style of work and must not enjoy privileges in their daily life. The communes and brigades must pay for chargeable materials.

"In the production of chemical fertilizer, we must firmly grasp the construction and production of a few large nitrogenous fertilizer plants and tap potentials and transform the small nitrogenous fertilizer plants. We must make full use of our province's phosphate mineral resources, produce more phosphatic fertilizer and effectively publicize and popularize its use.

"We must follow the order 'agriculture, light industry, heavy industry,' and make proper arrangements for the production of light industry so as to provide more and good daily commodities for the people in the cities and countryside and to accumulate more capital for socialist construction.

"Communications and transport, like electricity, are the vanguards of the national economy. We must further develop and perfect the communications and transport network of railroads, highways and shipping throughout the province, try by every way possible to enhance the efficiency of the existing means of transport and raise the level of mechanization in loading and unloading. We must also make full use of our province's favorable natural conditions to develop transport along the waterways, increase its strength and reduce its costs. We must effectively strengthen the construction of highways in the mountainous areas to serve the opening up and building of those areas. At the same time, we must also run well and further develop the postal and telecommunications system and strive to realize its modernization."

We must launch socialist labor emulation, fulfill and overfulfill the state plan for 1978, and surpass the achievements of 1977 by 20 percent. We must persist in putting quality first. Products whose quality is not up to standard must not leave the factory.

"We must practice economy well. Enterprises which are running at a loss must change from losing to making profits. Enterprises losing money cannot be cited as Taching-type enterprises. The various economic and technology targets of all the departments and enterprises for 1978 must reach and surpass record levels. We must effectively strengthen the planned management of the national economy, resolutely overcome the situation of anarchism, and, under the guidance of the state unified plan, give full play to activism at all levels.

"In capital construction, we must concentrate our forces to fight battles of annihilation and concentrate the limited money and materials on the key points which are of decisive significance for the overall situation. The key points are agriculture, electricity and coal. Investments in capital construction must first go to these key points.

"When we talk about a big and rapid increase, we mean that we must work at full speed, work up genuine drive, tap potentials and increase production while practising economy. We do not mean that the various aspects must promote capital construction items and progress together. If we work like that, no one can achieve increases. In future, all capital construction projects must be included in state plans, be strictly controlled and work strictly according to the plans for capital construction. Projects which have no plan and are put forward indiscriminately must be resolutely stopped. Offenders will be dealt with severely.

We must continue to implement the general orientation of finance and trade to 'develop the economy, ensure supplies,' and further do a good job in finance and trade. The finance and trade departments must serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat still better, serve industrial and agricultural production, serve the people's living standards and make new contributions to a new leap forward in the national economy. We must face production tasks, face the basic-level units, actively support industrial and agricultural production, make proper arrangements for the markets in the cities and countryside and the people's daily life, firmly grasp the purchase of commodity goods, strengthen the management of grain in the cities, townships and countryside, strictly control the sales of grain and vehemently deal blows at speculative activities.

"In the distribution of commodity goods, we must implement the principle of giving priority to supplying the countryside with industrial products which are needed by both the cities and countryside and giving priority to supplying the cities with subsidiary foodstuffs which are needed by both the cities and countryside.

I. 16 Jan 78

H 10

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

"We must firmly grasp the organization of financial revenue, strive to fulfill and overfulfill the state's revenue plan and help supervise the various enterprises and units to strictly implement economic accounting and resolutely rectify fiscal and economic discipline, increase accumulation, economize on expenses and provide more construction funds for expanded production."

The leadership at all levels must be concerned for the masses' daily life, study the problems of the people's daily life and production, grasp production and daily life simultaneously, solve some pressing issues of the masses' daily life, combine spiritual and material encouragement and do a good job on labor wages.

"We must actively and gradually improve the supply of subsidiary foodstuffs to the cities and the factories, mines and other enterprises. The various prefectures and counties must actively help the state's factories and mines in their localities to make proper arrangements for the daily life of the staff and workers and for the supply of subsidiary foodstuffs. These factories and mines must follow the spirit of Chairman Mao's 7 May directive to develop their own agricultural and sideline production. At the same time, to the extent they are able, they should help the nearby communes and brigades to develop production, run the commune and brigade enterprises well, and strengthen the collective economy. However, they must not stop their own work.

"Enterprises which are distant from cities and have the conditions can combine their enterprises with the communes and develop towards the orientation of the new Taching-type socialist factories and mines. We must gradually improve housing, water supplies and transport for the staff and workers and residents in the cities, pay attention to harnessing the three wastes, strengthen environmental protection, seriously do a good job of the collective welfare and labor protection and improve labor conditions. We must also pay attention to production safety and the integration of labor with rest. We must be particularly concerned for the health of woman workers and woman commune members in the countryside, look after their particular difficulties and give full play to their role as half the universe in socialist revolution and production.

"Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the State Council, we must strive to promote our province's science and technology. In the four modernizations, the modernization of science and technology is the key. Scientific research must go ahead of economic construction. If we do not speed up our pace to develop science and technology and quickly change the backward situation, it will be impossible for us to rapidly develop the national economy on a new technological foundation, and to fully realize the four modernizations will become meaningless talk. We must resolutely implement the spirit of the circular of the CCP Central Committee on holding the national science conference, grasp the rectification of the science and technology departments, grasp the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals, grasp the formulation of science and technology plans and welcome the holding of the national science conference with practical action.

"We must adopt effective measures to strengthen the professional scientific research organs and build our own stronger scientific research foundation. The institutes of higher learning must effectively launch scientific research. All the production departments must rapidly restore, strengthen and establish the essential scientific research organs. With unified plans, the various scientific research organs can not only rationally distribute their work but can also closely coordinate and cooperate with one another. In accordance with the weak links in our province's industrial and agricultural production and the needs of speeding up the development of the national economy, we must concentrate our efforts to overcome a number of key issues in science and technology. At the same time, we must also strengthen the study of basic scientific theory.

"While giving precedence to maintaining independence and keeping initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, we must assiduously study advanced technology at home and abroad, integrate study with invention and become newcomers who have outdone the old hands. We must also consolidate and develop the four-level agricultural scientific network, launch the movements of technical innovation and technological revolution in all factories, mines and other enterprises, and strengthen the technological training of the workers, tractor operators and industrial and agricultural technicians. We must closely integrate the professional science and technology ranks with the science and technology ranks of the masses and form a magnificent science and technology force which is both Red and expert.

"We must give full play to the role of the professional science and technological personnel as the backbone and be concerned for and help them improve in politics and work. At the same time, we must strengthen logistics work and lay the essential conditions for their work. Regarding the comrades who have made contributions to developing science and technology for the people, we must cite and encourage them.

"Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the State Council, we must effectively develop socialist culture, education and public health and welcome the new upsurge of socialist cultural construction. The foundation for cultivating talented persons lies in education. In order to cultivate and bring up a massive force of working class intellectuals, on the education front, we must, on the basis of thoroughly criticizing the 'two assessments' of the gang of four and under the party's leadership, rely on the revolutionary cadres and intellectuals to fully and correctly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in education.

"We must also fully mobilize the activism of the teachers and staff and workers, strengthen the training of the teachers, and strive to enhance the quality of education. On the basis of running the ordinary schools well, we must properly manage a number of key universities and middle and primary schools. Before 1985, the cities must popularize secondary education and the countryside must popularize junior secondary education. We must further do a good job of settling educated young people in the countryside, effectively strengthen ideological education of young people and juveniles and be concerned for the growth of young people and juveniles, particularly girls.

"We must also continue to properly manage the 21 July worker universities, the communist labor universities, 7 May peasant schools and the spare time cultural schools of the staff and workers to realize the four modernizations. We must cultivate a large number of talented persons who are both Red and expert.

"The public health front must seriously implement Chairman Mao's 26 June directive, unswervingly put the stress of medical and public health work on the countryside, further consolidate and develop the cooperative medical services, and cultivate and improve the ranks of barefoot doctors. At the same time, we must continue to do a good job with medical and public health in the cities and factories and mines, effectively grasp the prevention of schistosomiasis, local diseases and common diseases, practice birth control and encourage health for women and infants and make contributions to achieving a breakthrough in overcoming medical difficulties."

"The literature and art front must seriously study Chairman Mao's Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" effectively implement the principle of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend, strive to develop socialist literature and art and bring up a number of proletarian men of letters and artists."

I. 16 Jan 78

H 12

PRC

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

"In physical culture, we must implement Chairman Mao's principle develop physical culture and sports, promote the people's health, effectively launch mass activities of physical culture, and strive to popularize them to create more outstanding achievements for our country.

"The press, broadcasting, picture books and publications must strive to make new contributions to publicizing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and building a socialist modern powerful state.

"Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the State Council, we must strengthen the people's state apparatus and effectively protect socialist revolution and construction. We must follow Chairman Mao's great teaching and thought on people's war 'dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony' and 'be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people.' We must heighten vigilance and further implement Chairman Mao's instructions on putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects. In accordance with the three-in-one combinations of the armed forces system of the field troops, local troops and militia, we must strengthen militia building, strengthen the national defense industry and the people's defense construction and do a good job of preparing to oppose a war of aggression. We must wipe out all enemies who dare to invade us.

"We must strengthen political, legal and public security work, strengthen socialist legal education and rely on the people, we must strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat over a handful of class enemies so as to protect the people's interests and the socialist system.

"We must liberate Taiwan. We must persist in proletarian internationalism and resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary diplomatic line, principles and policy. With our country's development of relations with foreign countries and the arrival of the new upsurge of our country's socialist construction, we must strive to do a good job in foreign trade, which is increasing daily, and in foreign aid and diplomatic work. We must actively develop tourism, do a good job of propaganda to foreign countries and make proper contribution to further forming the most extensive international anti-hegemony united front.

"Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the State Council, we must seriously do a good job of building political power, rectify and properly build the leadership groups of the revolutionary committees at all levels of the province, including prefectures, municipalities, counties and communes, and give play to the role of the revolutionary committees. In the first half of 1978, we must convene the people's congresses of the various prefectures, municipalities and counties and elect the new revolutionary committees at all levels. In the second half of the year, the leadership groups of the people's communes and production brigades must carry out elections."

The revolutionary committees must consist of representatives of all walks of life and progressive people. We must also elect delegates to attend the Fifth National People's Congress. The revolutionary committees must grasp major issues and the line.

"Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the State Council, we must further develop the revolutionary united front, which is led by the working class with the worker-peasant alliance as the foundation and includes the patriotic parties and groups, patriotic persons, compatriots from Taiwan, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese."

We must make still greater contribution to building our country into a great socialist modern powerful state that possesses modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defense and modern science and technology.

I. 16 Jan 78

H 13

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

WUHAN PARTY MEETING DISCUSSES ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

HK161340Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee recently held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee. The meeting studied Chairman Mao's recently published works, the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the important documents of the enlarged meeting of the provincial CCP committee, and the New Year's Day editorial. On this basis, the meeting discussed how to develop the economy at high speed, worked out a plan for leaping forward in accordance with the order, "agriculture, light industry, heavy industry," and looked into measures for fulfilling this plan.

"Comrade Ku Ta-chun, first secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee and acting first secretary of the municipal CCP committee, first conveyed the important instructions of the wise leader Chairman Hua, Vice Chairmen Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing, and other central leaders. Comrade (Li Chun), secretary of the municipal CCP committee, then conveyed the spirit of the party Central Committee's document on speeding up the development of China's national economy. Comrade (Meng Hsiao-keng), secretary of the municipal CCP committee, conveyed the summation report delivered by Comrade Chen Pi-hsien at the 12th enlarged plenum of the third provincial CCP committee. Comrade Liu Hui-nung, second secretary of the municipal CCP committee, delivered a report entitled 'Grasp the Key Link in Running Wuhan Well, Persist in High Speed, and Make Still Greater Contributions to Achieving the Four Modernizations.'"

The meeting hailed the successes achieved in Wuhan in 1977, pointing out that this had been a year of great turnaround in the city's economy. In accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee's instructions and the provincial CCP committee's demand to speed up the development of the national economy in the province, the meeting put forward the main targets to strive for in Wuhan in the last 3 years of the fifth 5-year plan and made arrangements for this year's plans.

In a speech at the conclusion of the meeting, Comrade Ku Ta-chun said: "We must constantly grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and carry this struggle through to the end. At present, no matter how busy they are in work and how heavy their tasks, the top three men of the party committees must first grasp this movement."

Ku Ta-chun said: "In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must spend a period of time in launching the masses to deal resolute blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at elements engaged in corruption, embezzlement and speculation, and oppose extravagance and waste. In the new year, we must raise the speed of development of the national economy to a new level." It is necessary to fight the battles to tap potentials and carry out innovations and improvements well. We must do a good job of rectifying and building the leadership groups.

ANNIVERSARY OF MAO'S LETTER ON RUNNING KWANGSI DAILY WELL COMMEMORATED

Text of Mao's Letter

HK131420Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jan 78 HK

[Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's letter to Comrades Liu Chien-hsun and Wei Kuo-ching on doing a good job in running KWANGSI DAILY, dated 12 January 1958]

[Text] Comrade Liu Chien-hsun and Wei Kuo-ching, I have enclosed here several local newspapers for your reference. Each has its own characteristics and they are comparatively well edited and attractive. Their contents are quite good too.

The question of provincial newspapers is extremely important and it merits serious study. The key link lies in repeatedly discussing and analyzing the format, news, editorial, theory and literature and art together with the editors of the KWANGSI DAILY. Through repeated comparisons with the newspapers of various provinces, you should be able to discover a road in a few months' time.

Writing editorials carefully is an extremely important task. You, the director of the Propaganda Department, the secretary general and the chief editor of the KWANGSI DAILY must study the matter together. It is essential that the first secretary takes command and tries to correct some of the most important editorials. A provincial newspaper has a tremendous role in organizing, encouraging, criticizing and stimulating the work in the province and all the people. Please think about this question.

KWANGSI DAILY Article

HK151635Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jan 78 HK

[Article by the Editorial Department of the KWANGSI DAILY: "Carry Forward the Excellent Traditions of the Party's Newspapers and Strive To Do a Good Job in Running Local Newspapers--on the 20th Anniversary of Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao's Instructive Letter on Doing a Good Job in Running KWANGSI DAILY"--date not given]

[Summary] "Twenty years have passed since great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's 12 January 1958 letter on doing a good job in running the KWANGSI DAILY was written. Today, as we are penetratingly exposing and criticizing the towering crimes of the gang of four in usurping party and state power and are eliminating the remnant poison of their counterrevolutionary revisionist press line and as we again study Chairman Mao's brilliant document, we feel particularly close to him. We have been greatly encouraged and given tremendous strength."

Part I

During the past 20 years, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the Kwangsi Regional CCP Committee and filled with deep proletarian feelings, we have seriously implemented Chairman Mao's brilliant instructive letter. "We have conveyed the voice of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee in a timely fashion and publicized Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the party's line, principles and policies at various stages. We have reported the progressive examples and experiences in socialist revolution and construction and criticized the bourgeoisie and revisionism, allowing our newspaper to play a role in organizing, encouraging, criticizing and stimulating work in Kwangsi and stimulating its people. The paper has become an effective tool of the class struggle for the proletariat winning over the bourgeoisie and for socialism winning over capitalism."

"At present, though the gang of four has been smashed, we must never underestimate their interference and sabotage and must never overlook their remnant poison and influence on the press front. We must continue to hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, penetratingly expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four, eliminate the remnant poison and influence the spread on the press front and correct the theory, line, principles and policies in press work disrupted by them. We will further liberate our minds, restore and carry forward the excellent traditions and style of writing of the proletarian press and do a still better job in running our newspaper."

Part II

Chairman Mao pointed out in his brilliant instructive letter: "The question of provincial newspapers is an extremely important question and merits serious study. It is essential that the first secretary takes command and tries to correct some of the most important editorials."

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching and through summing up our experiences in the past 20 years, we have learned that in order to bring the role of the newspaper into full play we must place the newspaper absolutely under the party's leadership and obey the party's commands.

"The local newspapers are the official newspapers of the local party committees. We, the local newspapers, must obey the leadership of the local party committees. The most important reason that our newspaper has rarely committed mistakes and has never committed any comparatively more serious mistakes is that the Kwangsi Regional CCP Committee has always persistently implemented Chairman Mao's instructions and has strengthened leadership over the newspaper.

"In the past 20 years, the Kwangsi Regional CCP Committee has not only given instructions on reporting at every stage, but it has also frequently pointed out what should be reported and what should not be reported. In particular, during the time when the gang of four went rampant, the Kwangsi Regional CCP Committee repeatedly instructed us to carry out propaganda strictly in accordance with the instructions of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee. It instructed us that we must not look right and left at each step, that we must not listen to grapevine news, that we must not follow the tidal wave and that we must not depart from the actual situation in Kwangsi.

"The first secretary of the Kwangsi Regional CCP Committee has not only personally taken command and tried to correct the editorials and some of the important speeches in our newspaper, but he has also personally convened and presided over Standing Committee meeting to hold discussions on correcting them. Therefore, under the leadership of the Kwangsi Regional CCP Committee, our newspaper has always persisted in the correct orientation."

Part III

Chairman Mao pointed out: "A provincial newspaper has a tremendous role in organizing, encouraging, criticizing and stimulating a province's work and its people." In order to really play these roles, we must of course strive to make great efforts in many aspects. However, provincial newspapers must be run with their own characteristics. This is a very important thing and it is also an orientation which Chairman Mao pointed out to us in his brilliant instructive letter.

Part IV

The question of writing style is also a question of the style of study and of the style of the party. To rectify the style of writing involves upholding the prestige of the party's newspapers and strengthening the guiding role of the newspapers in practical work. "We must persist in the principle that the news must be absolutely true."

"In order to turn newspapers into their tools for usurping party and state power, the gang of four preached distorting facts, fabricating falsehoods, creating rumors and confusing right and wrong, tramping on the principle of true reporting in the press and seriously damaging the prestige of the party newspapers.

"Within our force of press reporters, people were also polluted and untrue reports were made. Some comrades simply followed what was requested by the Editorial Department. They would supply you with what you wanted and would make various corrections as you wished. They added things which were nonexistent and reported what had already occurred in the past. They even reported what had not yet happened. There were also various wrong attributions, exaggerations, biased summaries, replacement of the key link with everything else and so on and so forth.

I. 16 Jan 78

H 16

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

"Some comrades did not feel ashamed of voicing empty words. In the contrary, they felt proud of it. Some people even held: 'Typical examples must be fabricated. It is legitimate to fabricate examples.' This is incompatible with the party spirit and the nature of the proletarian press. These practices must be eliminated one by one before we can restore the honesty of the party newspapers."

Nanning Rally Held 12 Jan

HK151820Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "On 12 January, the Kwangsi regional CCP and revolutionary committees held a rally in Nanning to solemnly mark the 20th anniversary of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's brilliant letter of instruction on doing a good job of running the KWANGSI DAILY. Some 1,000 representatives of the region's news units and various departments of the regional level attended the rally. Liu Chung-kuei, Chin Ying-chi, Tu I, Chao Hsir-jan, Hsu Chi-hai, Liao Seng-tung, Liang Hua-hsin, Chang Sheng-chen, Lo Li-pin, Han Shih-fu, (Lu Chi-chang), (Wang Wan-yu), (Chen Chung-hsiang), Kuo Yao-ching and (Tung I-hua), responsible comrades of the autonomous regional CCP and revolutionary committees, the Kwangsi Military Region, the PLA units stationed in Nanning, the Nanning municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the Nanning prefectural CCP and revolutionary committees, were present at the rally. Also present were (Chiao Chi-chin) and (Chen Erh), advisers of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee. Also taking part in the rally were (Chang Jung-min), Jen Kuo-chang, (Chang Pin), (Chung Sheng), (Kuo Chen), (Wu Chan-chih), (Chao Yun-hsin), (Chia Yung-wei), (Chang Kuei-yao), (Tun Tso-fu), (Yang Nieh), (Chung Chih-min), (Yang Chung-shu), (Liu Kuei-fa) and (Wei Lo-yang), responsible comrades of various provincial-level fronts and news units.

"Comrade Ho I-jan, vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the regional CCP committee, presided over the rally. Comrade Chin-Ying-chi, secretary of the regional CCP committee, first read Chairman Mao's instruction letter on doing a good job of running the KWANGSI DAILY. Comrade Liu Chung-kuei, second secretary of the regional CCP committee, spoke. He explained the significance of Chairman Mao's instruction letter on doing a good job of running the KWANGSI DAILY and also reviewed the course by which the regional CCP committee, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, implemented Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction letter and led our region's news work to develop continuously in the past 20 years. He affirmed that our region's news force is basically a good one and has contributed to the party's work in propagating news.

"He also noted: In the past 20 years, although our region's news front was interfered with by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and particularly the gang of four, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has consistently occupied a dominant position. Our region's news work has achieved remarkable results in propagating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the party's basic line and learning from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture and in criticizing revisionism and capitalism. It has played a role in organizing, encouraging, stimulating, criticizing and pushing forward both the people and work throughout Kwangsi.

"Comrade Liu Chung-kuei also put forward the tasks of news reporting for this year. He said: 1978 is an important year for implementing grasping the key link in running the country well and for achieving great success in 3 years as put forward by Chairman Hua. The leap forward situation of the nation and of the region has set higher demands for news work. The tasks of journalists are more arduous."

I. 16 Jan 78

H 17

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

In order to do an even better job of news work, Comrade Liu Chung-kuei noted that we must strengthen the party's leadership over news work and grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. It is imperative to wash away their pernicious influence on the news front. We must run newspapers, publications, broadcasting and television in such a way that they have local characteristics. We must build a news force that is both Red and expert.

Comrade (Chung Chih-min), secretary of the KWANGSI DAILY party committee, spoke next on behalf of the cadres and workers of the newspaper. He indicated that they are determined to further do a good job of running KWANGSI DAILY so that the newspaper will present a new face to the readers.

KWANGTUNG PUBLISHING CIRCLES HOLD CRITICISM RALLY

HK131500Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 12 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] Publishing circles in Kwangtung recently held a criticism rally. In connection with the situation regarding publishing work in the province, the rally indignantly exposed and criticized the "two assessments," which were dished up by the gang of four and which brought about extremely evil consequences in the publishing cause.

The rally was attended and addressed by a responsible comrade of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee. He encouraged publishing, printing and distribution workers in the province to grasp publishing work well, particularly rehabilitation, readjustment and promotion, and to recoup time lost due to the gang of four.

A delegate of the province who attended the national forum on publishing work exposed the gang of four's crimes in dishing up the "two assessments" on the publishing front in a premeditated and planned way. He said the "two assessments" negated and toppled the books published by people in the publishing circles in the 17 years following liberation and all cadres ranging from leading cadres to general cadres. The "two assessments" therefore became a big club of the gang of four which pushed through the counterrevolutionary revisionist line on the publishing front, reversed right and wrong, confused black and white, struck blows at revolutionary cadres and at intellectuals, attempted in vain to change the political orientation of publishing work and seriously sabotaged the publishing cause.

Speakers at the rally said: "As in the whole country, Chairman Mao's correct line always played the leading role on the Kwangtung publishing front in the 17 years following liberation, despite the serious interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and the existence of defects and mistakes in work. Great achievements were therefore scored in publishing and distribution work." Comrades present at the rally exposed and settled accounts with the big club of the "two assessments" which was flourished by the gang of four and which brought about serious evil consequences in the publishing cause.

The comrades said: "The 'two assessments' distorted the line, principle and policy in publishing work. They disordered people's thoughts. The reactionary and counterrevolutionary 'theory of dictatorship' pushed through by the gang of four lopped off at will books published in the 17 years following liberation. Books which were scrapped in our province were worth nearly 10 million yuan. They also did their utmost to push through counterrevolutionary cultural despotism so that the road of publishing books became narrower and narrower and there was a serious shortage of books. The gang of four made use of the publishing position controlled by them to vigorously fabricate counterrevolutionary public opinions so that they could attempt in vain to topple a large number of revolutionary leading cadres. They printed a large number of black articles by Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Liao Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting, causing very bad effects throughout the country and great waste in economy."

I. 16 Jan 78

H 18

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

The comrades attending the rally also stressed: "The gang of four stigmatized the 'rational regulations and systems' as 'governing, restricting and suppressing and closed down publication administrative organizations so that many poisonous weeds emerged in society and some reactionary works and bad books and pictures got a chance to step in to poison the masses, young people and juveniles." They declared: "Under wise leader Chairman Hua's leadership, we must seriously implement the spirit of the forum recently held by the state publishing bureau on national publishing work. On the basis of penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four, we must work out plans for publishing work for this year and for the next 8 years. Only by doing so can we smash the gang of four's spiritual shackles and bring about great emancipation in ideology so that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can be completely and correctly implemented on the publishing front."

COUNTY IN KWANGTUNG IMPLEMENTS PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT POLICY

HK140330Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 12 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] Party organizations at all levels in Tungkuang County have seriously implemented the party's policies on giving preferential treatment to dependents of martyrs and servicemen and on resettlement of demobilized and retired servicemen. They have also done a good job of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to servicemen's dependents.

"Under the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, leaders of some units in Tungkuang County could not clearly distinguish the demarcation line between implementing the party's policy on preferential treatment and 'material incentives'. They dared not to seriously implement the party's policy on preferential treatment. In the light of this problem, the county CCP committee led leaders of various units and personnel who were engaged in civil administrative work to criticize the gang of four's reactionary fallacy in stigmatizing giving preferential treatment to dependents of martyrs and servicemen as carrying out 'material incentives' and as winning people's hearts. They came to understand clearly that properly subsidizing dependents who encounter difficulties and giving them preferential treatment workpoints underscores the deep concern of the party and government for dependents of servicemen and martyrs and are beneficial to improving army-government and army-people unity, to promoting the building of PLA units and to consolidating national defense. They are intrinsically different from 'material incentives'."

"(Fengteling) brigade in (Fengkung) commune originally could not draw a clear demarcation line and did not implement well enough the party's policy on preferential treatment. Since the gang of four was smashed, the brigade has been able to clearly distinguish right from wrong and all brigade party branch members have shown concern for the implementation of policies. They have regularly held meetings of dependents of servicemen and martyrs and of demobilized and retired servicemen to seek their opinions. The brigade civil administrative group has boldly grasped the assessment at the beginning of the year and subsidized those dependents with workpoints so as to mobilize their socialist activism."

Party organizations at all levels in the county have frequently organized comfort groups and sent them to visit the families of servicemen and martyrs.

INNER MONGOLIA PLA CONDEMNS GANG'S FOLLOWER

SK1607900Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] Resolutely implementing the important instruction of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua on the problem of the person in command of the bourgeois factional setup in Inner Mongolia and in close connection with the actual situation of the struggle between two classes and two lines in the region, the broad masses of cadres, fighters, workers and their families in the Inner Mongolia Military District have regarded the exposure and criticism of the crimes of the person in command of the bourgeois factional setup as a major matter, condemned him both by word of mouth and in writing, and whipped up an upsurge in waging the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four.

Guided by the important instruction of the party Central Committee, party committees of various levels in Inner Mongolia Military District, with tremendous proletarian indignation, have led the PLA units throughout the region in waging a people's war of exposing and criticizing the person in command of the gang's bourgeois factional setup in Inner Mongolia. During the struggle, responsible comrades of the military district took the lead in the exposure and criticism. A large number of leading comrades of divisions and regiments personally went to the frontline of the struggle, conveyed the important instruction of the party Central Committee to the cadres and fighters at the grassroots-level units, and took the lead in exposing and criticizing the person in command for his crimes, inciting the proletarian indignation of the cadres and fighters and greatly encouraging the fighting spirit of the masses of commanders and fighters. Thanks to the great attention of the party organs of various levels and the guidance of leading comrades of various levels, all the (?military units) in Inner Mongolia Military District promptly whipped up an upsurge in the exposure and criticism.

Using the method of exposing the crimes and stripping away masks, a large number of units stripped the person in command of his masks and exposed his ugly criminal face to the bright light of day. All of the comrades cited positive facts and exposed the crimes of the person in command in causing unrest in Inner Mongolia, an advance post against revisionism, by stirring up troubles at a low level in accordance with the wind fanned at a high level by the gang of four.

All the comrades said: Early in the period of the Great Cultural Revolution, [words indistinct] of Lin Biao and the gang of four vainly attempted to bring down a lot of leading comrades in the military district. He went so far as to stigmatize a responsible comrade in Inner Mongolia Military District as an antiparty clique. He also openly violated the directives of the party Central Committee, took revenge on the comrades in the initial period of the Great Cultural Revolution for criticizing his faults by imprisoning each and every one of them, and thus wantonly confused the class alignment and reversed the relationship of the people to the enemy.

In 1975, when the renegade Chiang Ching vainly attempted to throw the army into chaos and take advantage of the situation to seize power and vigorously started a prairie fire, the person in command, who had waited for an opportunity to advance, got the message and became even more ferocious. He revered Chiang Ching's sinister speech on starting a prairie fire as a priceless treasure, promptly spread it to Inner Mongolia and greatly encouraged the reactionary tricks of the bourgeois factional forces of punishing the army, punishing the party committees at the various levels, opposing the party, confusing the army and toppling the army. All of his actions fully show that he is a criminal who followed the road of the gang of four, sang in tune with the gang, undermined the units in the military district and disrupted the war preparedness of this outpost against revisionism.

I. 16 Jan 78

K 2

PRC
NORTH REGION

SHANSI PROVINCIAL LIBRARY REPAIRS GANG DAMAGE

HK140355Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "The masses of revolutionary comrades of the Shansi Provincial Library have deepened the exposure and criticism of the literary and artistic despotism and the theory of the dictatorship of the black literary and artistic line promoted by the gang of four and emancipated their thinking. They are in high spirits.

"They are fully making use of reading materials to propagate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and are trying in every possible way to serve the three great revolutionary movements: Class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experimentation.

"Large numbers of renowned Chinese and foreign books have now been put back on the public shelves at the library while others are being put back gradually. The readers warmly welcome this action.

"The Shansi Provincial Library is this province's only large multipurpose library. It has more than 1.2 million ancient and modern Chinese and foreign books. Among them are books on Marxism-Leninism and works of Chairman Mao and books on philosophy, social science, natural science and engineering as well as books in various other fields. There are several rare books of the Yuan Dynasty and the Ming Dynasty in the library. There are also manuscripts and precious revolutionary documents."

"When the gang of four ran wild, they classified many good books and periodicals as feudal, bourgeois and revisionist and banned them for a long time. Many scientific and technical workers dared not go to the library. Large number of books are available at the loan counter of the Shansi Provincial Library."

Veteran scientific and technical personnel and workers in the arts and in sports, who did not consult materials in the library for many years, are now frequent visitors.

Since the smashing of the gang of four, more than 100,000 people have gone to the Shansi Provincial Library. 140,000 library books are in circulation, topping the previous peak.

BRIEFS

HOPEI PROPAGANDA MEETING--Five hundred cadres and workers of Hopei provincial propaganda units held a meeting recently to criticize the gang of four and their counterrevolutionary political program. In his speech, a responsible comrade of the provincial Propaganda Department called to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and follow Chairman Hua in conducting the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang to a successful conclusion. Seven other speakers also addressed the meeting; they accused the gang of four of supporting and instigating some bad elements in Paoing Prefecture to create disorder in the prefecture and in other parts of Hopei Province as a means to usurp party and state power. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW]

HOPEI'S KAILUAN COAL MINE--Hopei Province's Kailuan coal mine, a mine designed to produce 12.6 million tons of coal a year, has raised its annual output to more than 25.6 million tons in 6 years since 1970. In July last year, the first anniversary of the Tangshan earthquake, the coal mine's daily output reached 35,000 tons--the original production capacity of the mine. Three months later, the mine's daily output reached 50,000 tons. In December, the average daily output of the mine soared to a record 70,000 tons. [Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 6 Jan OW]

I. 16 Jan 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

TASKS OF IMPENDING HARBIN EDUCATION CONGRESS NOTED

SK161110Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jan 78 SK

[Summary of circular issued by Heilungkiang provincial party and revolutionary committees on convening a congress of advanced collectives and outstanding teachers on the education front in Harbin on 31 January]

[Excerpts] The circular states that the tasks of this congress are: To hold high the great banner of Mao Tsetung Thought; implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress; firmly grasp the exposure and criticism of the gang as the key link to deeply expose and relentlessly criticize their counterrevolutionary political program and their towering crimes in plotting to usurp party and state power on the education front and in undermining the education revolution; sum up and exchange experiences in conducting the education revolution; commend advanced collectives and individuals who are loyal to the revolutionary cause of the party, implement the party's policy on education, and carefully nurture successors to the educational revolution cause; and mobilize the masses of education workers throughout the province to actively make contributions to bringing about quick development in education work, achieving success in training capable persons and establishing a new proletarian education system which fully embodies the proletarian educational line of Chairman Mao, is suitable to our country's needs and meets the needs of the socialist economic foundation.

The circular states that the party committee of Kirin Province has called on all party members, cadres, teachers and workers on the education front to closely rally round the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, and under the leadership of the party committees at all levels totally and correctly master and apply Mao Tsetung Thought, persist in carrying out revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry through to the end the education revolution.

Presently, in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, we should thoroughly criticize their counterrevolutionary political program and, in light of what actually happened on the education front, criticize the two assessments and the various fallacies concocted by them, distinguish between right and wrong in line, smash the mental shackles and eliminate their pernicious influence. We should totally and correctly publicize the educational ideology of Chairman Mao and his important directives set forth in 1971 on the fundamental evaluation of the situation regarding the education front and intellectuals, and publicize the scientific analysis on the questions of educational work and intellectuals in the political report of Chairman Hua given at the 11th national party congress. We should grasp the key link in conducting education and totally implement the party's policy on intellectuals so as to improve the quality of education. The circular demands that party committees at all levels actively make good preparations and hold congresses of outstanding teachers in all localities so that the best model collectives and individuals can be commended before the convocation of the congress of advanced collectives and outstanding teachers on the education front of Kirin Province.

KIRIN CONGRESS ELECTS REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE, CLOSES

SK142227Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 3 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] Under the correct leadership and kind concern of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and the direct leadership of the Kirin provincial party committee, and through the concerted efforts of all deputies, the first session of the Fifth Kirin People's Congress, which lasted for 7 days, successfully fulfilled its scheduled tasks and satisfactorily closed on the morning of 25 December 1977.

I. 16 Jan 78

L 2

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

The congress unanimously adopted the work report given by Comrade Wang En-mao on behalf of the Kirin provincial party committee, elected a new revolutionary committee and elected Comrade Wang En-mao chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Comrades Juan Po-sheng, Chang Shih-ying, Sung Chieh-han, Yu Ko, Tsung Hsi-yun, Mu Lin, Sung Chen-ting, Kao Yang, An Chih-wen, Wei Chen-wu, Se-yin-pa-ya-erh, Mongolian, Yang Chan-Tao and Chin Tai-jan, female, Korean, vice chairmen of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee. The congress elected 102 revolutionary committee members and deputies to the Fifth National People's Congress and proceeded satisfactorily and successfully.

In the course of the congress all representatives from the various prefectures of Kirin Province, with boundless happiness and confidence, sincerely studied wise leader and teacher Chairman Mao's brilliant work "On the Ten Major Relationships," and studied the political report given by wise leader Chairman Hua at the 11th national party congress and his important speech at the fourth session of the Standing Committee of the Fourth National People's Congress.

The congress was conscientious, lively, invigorating and inspiring. It was alive with an atmosphere of vitality, unity and militancy from beginning to the end. It was a congress of unity, victory, mobilization and making pledges.

On the morning of 25 December 1977 the first session of the Fifth Kirin People's Congress was successfully closed. Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee, Ho Yu-fa and Juan Po-sheng, secretaries of the Kirin provincial party committee, Lan Kan-ting, Chang Shih-ying, Sung Chieh-han and Yu Ko, deputy secretaries of the Kirin provincial party committee; and Mu Lin, Chen Hung, Sung Chen-ting and (Yin Ming-Han), Standing Committee members of the Kirin provincial party committee, attended the congress.

The congress elected new members of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee and deputies to the Fifth National People's Congress and unanimously adopted a resolution on the work report of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, which determined that the new revolutionary committee is composed of 102 members including Comrade Wang En-mao.

When Comrade Yu Ko, who presided over the closing ceremony, announced the results of the election, the entire hall immediately resounded with prolonged, rousing applause.

Then Comrade Juan Po-sheng delivered a closing address. He said: This congress is approaching an end. We should implement the guidelines of this congress and take the congress as a motive force for grasping the key link in running the province and encouraging the masses to work vigorously and quickly. Following the successful conclusion of this congress I hope all comrades will relate the guidelines of this congress throughout Kirin Province on a crash basis, and that each and every one of you will lead the masses of people to work painstakingly, make remarkable achievements and render new contributions to the state in your own fighting posts, so that all of you will be cadres propelling the triumphant advance of socialist construction in Kirin Province, a link between the masses and the party and government, and the vanguard in grasping revolution and promoting production.

Comrade Juan Po-sheng concluded: The struggle year of 1978 is arriving. Let us hold higher the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua, carry out the line of the 11th national party congress and win new and still greater successes in socialist revolution and construction in the coming year.

I. 16 Jan 78

L 3

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

SHENYANG ARTILLERY DIVISION IMPROVES TRAINING

SK131249Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jan 78 SK

[Text] A certain artillery division of Shenyang PLA units has been sincerely implementing the policy decision on grasping the key link and running the army well, making efforts to implement the guidelines of the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee. It actively takes training work as a matter of strategic importance and conducts it firmly and effectively. By the end of October 1977, this artillery division completely fulfilled its annual training plan and concurrently accomplished its task of bivouac training [yeh ying la lien]. It set a record in live artillery practice with the overall score of "excellent."

In early 1977 the party committee of the artillery division, after sincerely studying Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the army well and repeatedly studying the guidelines of the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, realized that great progress should be made in tactical training. To achieve initial success in 1 year and great success within 3 years, it is necessary to firmly grasp the key link of struggle against the gang of four and continue the implementation of the guidelines of the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission. Therefore in 1977, on the basis of exposing and criticizing the gang of four for their conspiracies in usurping party and state power, the division was mobilized three times to concentratedly expose and criticize the gang of four for their crimes in hindering tactical training in our army and to carry out mass discussion, in which it solved the problems of whether to have training, set strict demands, and be ready for war. The division also sincerely studied the documents set forth by the 11th national party congress and thoroughly exposed and relentlessly criticized the gang's crimes of sabotaging tactical training in the army in combination with their criminal goal to usurp party and state power.

After deeply exposing and relentlessly criticizing the gang of four, the division profoundly understood that tactical training in the army should be vigorously conducted and greatly advanced by seizing the day and the hour. In the past year, the division repeatedly studied Chairman Hua's directive that we should unfold an emulation drive and learn from on-the-job training experiences of the Taching workers, thus pursuing the revolutionary emulation drive vigorously.

On this basis, in late May 1977 the party committee of Shenyang Military Region held a competition in basic training which was the largest in scale in 5 years. All the scores in the 142 events reached the prescribed targets for training.

I. 16 Jan 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

M 1

KANSU RALLY CRITICIZES LOCAL FOLLOWER OF GANG OF FOUR

HK140725Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 12 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "The Kansu Provincial CCP Committee recently held a rally attended by 10,000 people to penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four's agent in our province and his followers in plotting several so-called 'theory discussion meetings' and 'theory study classes,' in frenziedly distorting, tampering with and opposing Marxist theory, in wantonly peddling 'Chang Chun-chiao thought' and in pushing the gang of four's ultrarightist counterrevolutionary revisionist line. The rally thoroughly settled accounts for their ugly behavior of confusing theory and engaging in antiparty activities. The rally was held at the stadium of the Lanchow PLA units. Feng Chi-hsin, Li Chao-po, Ma Chi-kung, Liang Jen-chieh, Pai Ming, Li Fang-yuan, Chuan Hsing-yuan and Ho Kuang-yu, responsible comrades of the Kansu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district and the municipal CCP committee, attended the rally. Also present were all delegates to the Fifth Kansu Provincial People's Congress and the fourth Kansu CPPCC meeting, comrades who attended the provincial planning conference and cadres and masses of provincial and prefectural organs and of some factories, mines and enterprises, a total of 15,000 people. Comrade Li Chao-po, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the rally. Five comrades of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, the (Tayeh) middle school, Lanchow University, the party school of the provincial party committee and Kansu Normal University delivered special exposure and criticism speeches.

"Those comrades who spoke cited many facts to expose the crimes of the gang of four's agent in our province and his followers in not studying but opposing Marxism-Leninism. Over a long period they closely followed the antiparty clique and launched frenzied attacks against the party, not only politically and organizationally, but also theoretically.

"As early as in 1970, the provincial party committee held a forum for leadership cadres to study philosophy. At the forum the gang of four's agent in our province frantically opposed Chairman Mao's teachings on contradictions between the proletariat and bourgeoisie and on the main contradiction during the socialist period. He echoed the tune of Lin Biao and babbled that the main contradiction was still the people's thinking. He openly negated the existence of class contradictions and class struggle during the historical period of socialism. He blatantly used historical idealism to stage a rival show against historical materialism."

After the toppling of the Lin Biao antiparty clique, the gang of four's agent in our province and his followers went over to their new master. The comrades noted: At the end of 1974, Chairman Mao issued a great call on studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and on opposing and preventing revisionism. In order to cover up their ugly features of vigorously promoting revisionism, the gang of four and company wantonly distorted and tampered with Marxism-Leninism and frenziedly sabotaged the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"The gang of four's agent in our province and his followers closely followed the gang of four and vigorously participated in their conspiratorial activities. They took over notorious 'Chang Chun-chiao thought' from the gang of four and peddled it throughout our province. At a number of so-called theory study classes which were held in May 1975, the gang of four's agent in our province imitated the tone of Chang Chun-chiao and openly shouted: 'To speak of landlords, rich people, reactionaries, bad people and rightists as the targets of dictatorship is very narrow and not all complete. The dictatorship should be exercised not only over enemies, but also for solving the problem of the people's internal contradictions.' He openly incited exercising the dictatorship of

I. 16 Jan 78

M 2

PRC
NORTHWEST REGION

the proletariat over small producers, the thinking of small-scale peasant economy, old habits and the so-called 'party's rightist conservative thinking. Proceeding from this, he put forward his own extremely ridiculous fallacy of using the method of the dictatorship of the proletariat to promote agriculture. He openly turned the force on which the dictatorship of the proletariat relied into the target of attack."

The comrades further noted: "In order to sabotage the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the gang of four's agent in our province and his followers gave full play to the series of fallacies of 'Chang Chun-chiao thought.' They even babbled: 'The Marxist talk about the dictatorship of the proletariat is aimed at eliminating and changing the "four everything's." That is, to exercise dictatorship in an all-round way and over everything.' They also tampered with the teachings of Lenin, saying: 'Exercising dictatorship in an all-round way is the touchstone for determining the difference between Marxists and revisionists.' They also completely followed the gang of four's way of doing things in viciously attacking and slandering our country's socialist production relations under the pretext of criticizing bourgeois rights.

'Chairman Mao noted: 'Compared with the period before liberation, our country's system of ownership has changed.' However, they deliberately countered Chairman Mao, saying: 'We have seen a lot of changes in the system of ownership. Bourgeois rights have not been completely eliminated as far as ownership is concerned. The ownership of many units is still in the hands of capitalist roaders.' In short, the gang of four's agent in our province and his followers clung to their views that those bourgeois rights that still exist in socialist society are the root of all crimes and evils and the lifeline of the bourgeoisie and capitalist roaders. They tried in every way to follow the gang of four in attacking and slandering the socialist system.

The comrades furiously exposed and criticized the fallacies and crimes of the gang of four's agent in our province and his followers in vigorously advocating the gang of four's theory on the decisiveness of the superstructure at theory discussion meetings and theory study classes. "This gang vigorously criticized the so-called 'theory of productive forces' in our province and viciously attacked the leadership comrades of the provincial party committee who are in charge of industry as grasping too much production and too little line and as only concentrating on production and not understanding the party's line. They slandered basic-level cadres who grasped production as representatives of rotten secretaries, rotten team leaders and small production. They shouted: 'Our party will become a production party and a fascist party if we promote production and modernization. In so doing, we will definitely engage in the modernization of social imperialism. If the satellite goes up to the sky, the red flag will fall to the ground. That which has been produced can only be occupied, enjoyed and used by the new and old bourgeoisie. They will become the material force which oppresses and enslaves the laboring people.'

"The gang of four's agent in our province and his followers fundamentally negated the basic principle of historical materialism regarding the productive forces determining production relations and the economic base determining the superstructure. They are indeed a gang of historical idealists.

"The comrades furiously said: They wanted to follow the gang of four to wreck the country, ruin the people and topple the socialist economic base in order to make the people of Kansu survive by breathing the northwesterly wind. They are indeed reactionary and disgusting."

The comrades noted: In 1976 the gang of four seized the opportunity of Chairman Mao's illness to quicken their pace of usurping party and state power and concocted the counterrevolutionary political program of "veteran cadres being democrats and democrats being capitalist roaders" in a vain attempt to topple a great number of central and local leadership cadres. The gang of four's agent in our province and his followers also vigorously participated in their conspiratorial activities.

"In April 1976, at the provincial theory discussion meeting which they organized, they gave a number of complete performances. They repeatedly shouted: 'Veteran cadres who took part in the democratic revolution are definitely capitalist roaders by instinct. They participated in the revolution only with the aim of receiving dividends. The revolution of veteran cadres' came to an end when the democratic revolution won victory. The veteran cadres' storming five gates and killing six generals is already history. They have fulfilled their historical task. They should now give way to wise men and retire from the arena of history. The veteran cadres are the bourgeoisie of the Communist Party and are capitalist roaders. There is a whole level of capitalist roaders, not just a few. The party has become a major battle ground where the proletariat and the bourgeoisie fight fiercely.'

"They vigorously opposed Chairman Mao's basic principle of 'three dos and three don'ts' and ridiculously put forward so-called 'distinguishing between the political standard and the economic standard of the capitalist roaders.' They ferociously shouted that the theory discussion meeting must study the question of why and how their so-called 'capitalist roaders' take the road and what kind of road they take. In addition, the meeting must investigate those cadres who have changed, are changing and will change if they are not vigilant."

"As their series of fallacies were escalated step by step, they openly pointed the spearhead at the comrades who were then in charge of the leadership work of the party Central Committee. Their counterrevolutionary goal of usurping party and state power is apparent from their behavior and talk. They said: 'We can't just pay attention to the exposed leaders who promote the revisionist line and ignore the "capitalist roaders" who are still walking on the state' and so on. This again shows very clearly that politically they are the foot soldiers of the gang of four in carrying out the conspiratorial activities of usurping party and state power. Theoretically, they are the yes-men of the gang of four in vigorously promoting counterrevolutionary revisionism.

"The comrades said in their exposure and criticism: The gang of four's agent in our province used this theory to engage in antiparty activities. In philosophy, they vigorously promoted idealism and metaphysics and vigorously opposed materialist dialectics. In political economy, they advocated such fallacies as the theory of the superstructure being the decisive factor and vigorously molded public opinion for destroying the socialist economic base. On the socialist scientific theory, they also completely pushed the gang of four's revisionist goods. Thus, at the upper level, they served the gang of four's conspiracy to usurp party and state power. At the lower level, they worked for consolidating their own bourgeois factional network."

The comrades also listed many facts to show that the gang of four's agent in our province and his followers vigorously used theory to engage in antiparty activities and caused very great harm to the masses and to various fronts of our province. Proceeding from exercising dictatorship over everything, they wantonly confused the two different types of contradictions.

I. 16 Jan 78

M 4

PRC
NORTHWEST REGION

They deliberately created confusion and wantonly trampled upon the socialist legal system. They arrested, detained and punished people at will. They even treated human life as no more than grass. Proceeding from using the method of dictatorship to promote agriculture, they engaged in criminal and perverted actions in agricultural production and promoted 'blind commandism.' They exercised fascist dictatorship over the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, commune members and people, and caused serious losses in our province's agricultural production.

"Proceeding from 'struggling against "capitalist roaders" is the greatest theory,' they cruelly persecuted and dealt blows at veteran revolutionary cadres, struck at local cadres, ferreted out agents and performed big operations. They attacked and slandered the central leadership comrades, disrupted many enterprises and units and committed serious crimes."

After the comrades delivered their speeches, Comrade Li Chao-po, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke. He said: "Today, we are concentrating on exposing and criticizing the serious crimes of the gang of four's agent in our province and his followers in distorting and tampering with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, in betraying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and in creating public opinion in a big way for the gang of four's usurpation of party and state power. Many facts prove that the gang of four's agent in our province and his followers used so-called 'theory discussion meetings' and 'theory study classes' to wantonly advocate the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program and peddled 'Chang Chun-chiao thought.' They had a very bad influence throughout the province and confused theories and the people's thinking. Their remnant poison is very deep and their harm is very great. We definitely cannot underestimate this."

Comrade Li Chao-po noted: After this exposure and criticism rally, various places, departments and units must follow the series of instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and further deeply and thoroughly criticize the ultrarightist essence of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and its various manifestations. It is necessary to thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence and get a good grasp on investigation work. It is imperative to wage the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end.

IMPROVEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION WORK REPORTED IN KANSU

Kansu Commune

HK152158Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 13 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The party committee of Paishui commune in Pingliang County has led cadres and masses to expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four and their Kansu agent and to seriously implement various economic policies and make a success of yearend distribution work. This commune gravely suffered in the past from the harm done by the gang of four and their Kansu agent in confusing people's thinking and disrupting rural economic policies.

The commune party committee held that in order to do a good job of yearend distribution it is first necessary to correct the confusion caused by the gang of four. They urged the masses to expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging the policy of taking account of the interests of the state, the collective and individual, sabotaging the socialist distribution principle, sabotaging the principle of running communes with diligence and thrift, and sabotaging the party's fine work style. As a result, the masses clarified right and wrong in line and enhanced their awareness.

In carrying out distribution, the commune first thoroughly took stock of accounts, workpoints and so on, and announced the results to the masses for discussion. They seriously handled problems of corruption, misappropriation of funds, over consumption, extravagance and waste revealed by this investigation, and also carried out mass criticism and ideological education. Cadres and masses who had had overdrafts for a long time and had been using the collective's cash and grain were dealt with according to the merits of each case and told to repay by installments.

"In the course of distribution, the production teams, helped by the commune party committee, launched the masses to formulate distribution plans in accordance with the principle of taking account of the interests of the state, the commune and the collective. With regard to the distribution of grain for peasant rations, they put into effect the ratio 7:3 according to the number of members of a household and of that household's labor force and persisted in the system of 'two basics, insuring one basic' [liang chi pen, pao i chi pen]. As to peasants who have not completed their basic number of labor days or fulfilled their basic amount of manure to be delivered to the collective, they were dealt with in a discriminatory way. While persisting in criticism and education, meetings of peasants were held to discuss the problem and handle it properly.

"The production teams care for households of dependents of martyrs and servicemen which have little labor force, insuring that their ration reaches or slightly exceeds the average. For dependants of workers and cadres and certain households in difficulties, whose ration cannot reach the average, the production team provides a subsidy to bring it up either to the lowest level or up to 90 percent of the average."

Kansu Production Team

HK150815Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 13 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The No. 3 production team of (Kungchiapa) brigade of (Sanchiaocheng) commune in Yuchung County has done a good job in year end distribution and thus further mobilized the activism of the cadres and masses. Last year the team's grain yield rose to 453 catties per mou, a new record, while diversification also developed well. The number of pigs rose to 6.1 per person. In carrying out distribution work, the production team paid attention to the following:

1. Seriously implement the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" and do a good job of grain distribution. After discussion, they all agreed: "to distribute grain in the ratio of 7 to 3 according to the number of members of a household and of that household's labor force is comparatively suitable. In this way, those households with a large labor force can get more grain, and this can embody the superiority of socialist collective agriculture. Those households which have many members but little labor force can receive up to the average grain ration. This is compatible with the party's distribution policies and meets the desires of the great majority of the peasants."

They have also seriously implemented the bonus policies in distribution work. "Peasants who have handed over to the collective a lot of fine manure, and cadres and peasants who have exceeded their quota for labor attendance and are responsible in work and care for the collective are awarded bonus workpoints. Such workpoints are counted in the current year's distribution. Individuals who have not completed their assigned production tasks, even though they were able, have been criticized, educated and dealt with on merit." The grain and cash to be distributed have all been distributed.

2. Take care of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, insuring an increase in contributions to the state in collective accumulation and distribution. The team overfulfilled its state grain delivery task by 120 percent, while peasant rations also increased somewhat compared with previous years. The collective has put 25,000 catties of grain in reserve. As for cash distribution, they have insured that the income of the great majority of peasants has increased.

I. 16 Jan 78

M 6

PRC
NORTHWEST REGION

LI JIU-SHAN ATTENDS SHENSI COAL INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

HK140415Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The provincial coal industry conference on learning from Taching and catching up with Kailuan was held in Sian 3-8 January. Attending the conference were 881 people, including representatives of advanced enterprises and collectives in learning from Taching and their families and leading comrades of departments concerned.

"Leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees--Li Jui-shan, Yu Ming-tao, Hsiao Chun, Hu Chin-ti, and [words indistinct]--attended the opening and closing ceremonies of the conference.

"Comrade (Chiao I-ching) spoke at the opening ceremony. On behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, he extended warm greetings and expressed cordial regards to the masses of staff and workers on the provincial coal front and their families."

"The Ministry of Coal Industry sent a warm message of greetings to the conference."

Representatives to the conference said: We will live up to what wise leader Chairman Hua expects of us. learn from the hard-bone spirit of the working class of Kailuan, work hard and strive to win still greater victories.

"The masses of revolutionary staff and workers on the province's coal industry front are learning from Taching, catching up with Kailuan, grasping the key link in running coal mines and deepening the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four step by step. Their coal production output has topped the previous peak.

"During the conferences representatives conscientiously studied Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's important directives on energetically developing the coal industry and discussed in a big way the important role played by coal production in the national economy. They thus have become very much aware in a deeper way that quickly promoting the coal industry is an important, urgent, glorious and arduous and fighting task for the masses of staff and workers on the coal front.

"They concluded: We must emancipate our minds, work hard, make sustained and redoubled efforts and go forward in triumph. We must make a great breakthrough at high speed this year."

The conference awarded citations to 10 labor models and commended 178 advanced collectives and 378 advanced individuals.

BRIEFS

SINKIANG FINANCE-TRADE MEETING--The Sinkiang Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee recently held a meeting in preparation for the regional conference on learning from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade. The meeting called on financial and trade departments in the region to vigorously support agriculture and animal husbandry, do a good job of providing the countryside with industrial products, coordinate efforts to build production bases of grain, oil-bearing crops and export-oriented farm products and to effectively carry out all other tasks to greet the convocation of the regional conference. Sung Chih-ho, secretary of the regional CCP committee, spoke at the closing session. [Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Jan 78 OW]

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90

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3.15. 78